REGISTERED No. 8.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 9,288—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 68
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second do.		2	8
Third do.		2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0	2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 6 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... " 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

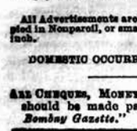
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S.S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Pratt, as above, on THURSDAY, the 22nd August 1878.

The Java is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 14th August 1878, and on SATURDAY, the 17th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Java.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CHINDWRA, 2,033 Tons, 221 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, on SATURDAY, the 17th August 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, Fa'se Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Ratnagherry Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cananore, Tellicherry, Calicut Feypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle by the Steamer of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE, interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the STEAMER No. 3 ALGUSTA, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. R. Mason, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th August 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDARBAR, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSRRH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. R. Mason, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 14th August 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 579 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Russell, on SATURDAY, the 17th August 1878, at 2 p.m.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR, COMORO, MAYOTTE, NOSI-BEH, MAJUNGA, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,089 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Mackay, to the above ports, viz ADEN, on or about the 24th August 1878.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th August 1878.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 150	Rs. 140	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	300	220	60	
Port Said	320	240	60	
Messina	400	240	140	Including Wines
Naples	400	240	140	
Leghorn	420	240	140	
Genoa	440	240	140	
Marseilles	510	310	145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 9 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st October 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of Information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July, 1878.

FOR LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. EUROPEAN, 2,676 TONS,
C. A. SIBTHORPE, COMMANDER,
TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 13TH AUGUST.

THIS FINE STEAMER, with capital accommodation for a limited number of passengers, will have despatch as above. The Cabins and Saloon are built on Deck.

FARE (exclusive of Wines and Spirits), Rs 450.
For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 24th July 1878.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. BRANKSOME HALL,
CAPTAIN R. COLLIN,
2,300 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal,

SHE will sail about the 24th instant. For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, August 10th 1878.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S
(LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S)
BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed J. M. MADDEN & Co, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
— TRAVANCORE	1903	350	W. Barratt	16th Aug.
(e) BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	23rd do.
— BANGALORE	2342	450	E. G. Stead	30th do.
(e) NEPAUL	3636	600	J. S. Murray	6th Sept.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (e) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 22nd July 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
HINDOSTAN	3186	600	N. W. Haselwood.	10th August.
VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	2nd September.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 22nd July 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	16th August.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 22nd July 1878. Superintendent.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.

THE S. S. CONSETT, sailing a few days hence for LIVERPOOL, has limited accommodation for passengers. Apply to Captain Clarke, on board, or at his Dubashes, CURSETJEE and EDULJEE, for terms of passage.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE of STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer BYCULLA, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents B. I. S. N. Co. (Ld.)

Bombay, 9th August 1878.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF "WEST LONGRIGG" COALS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at North Moody Bay, on account of the concerned.

ex ship "Culzean."
7894 tons of "West Longrig" Coals, now lying at Mody Bay.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th August 1878.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

VALUABLE LANDED ESTATE ON SALE.

Notice is hereby given, that the undermentioned landed estate known as the Hope Hall Hotel premises, Mazagon, will be sold by Public Auction by the undersigned THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th of August next, at 4 P.M., at the premises by order of the mortgagees thereof. Further particulars and conditions of sale may be had of the undersigned and of Mr. MORESHWAR LAKSHMANJEE, Attorney to the vendors, at his Office, 23, Apollo Street, a fortnight before the sale.

Description of the Property.

All that piece of land, situate on the east side of and fronting the Mazagon Road at Mazagon, in the Mandvie Registration sub-district, outside the Fort in Bombay, containing by admeasurement thirty-nine thousand, nine hundred, and seventy-five square yards or thereabouts, bearing No. 11 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, with all the messuages thereon, which messuages or some whereof bear No 22 in the books of the Bombay Municipality, and which said land is bounded, on or towards the north by the property of David Sassoon, Esq., on or towards the east partly by the Wady Bunder Road and partly by the property of Hoorjeebhoy Hormusjee, Esq., on or towards the south by the public passage there, and on the west by the said Mazagon Road, which said land and messuages were formerly and are at present in the occupation of Messrs. Sorabjee Framjee and Co.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Barracks, by order of the Commissariat Officer, Presidency,

A quantity of Commissariat stoves, comprising of articles of provinces, dead stock, medical comforts, clothing, &c. Also, a quantity of unserviceable stores.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 15th inst. at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder by order of Messrs. MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE & Co., changing their timber yard.

A quantity of superior teak Scantlings of various sizes in small convenient lots.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th August 1878.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.
14, Forbes Street, Bombay.

BONA FIDE SALE, STRICTLY FREE FROM RESERVE.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, rich cut Glassware, Best Electro Plated Porcelainware, Piano specially made for this climate, a strong Australian Horse at Tardeo, opposite to Cowarjee Dawer's Mills.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant. Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, sale commencing at 1 P.M., at his residence abovementioned, the valuable and handsome furniture, carriage, and horses, &c., &c., the property of W. L. L. McEwen, Esq., leaving Bombay, the same comprises rich star cut glassware, superior porcelain, white and blue full gilt and white and blue hand dinner services and transparent China white, pink, and gold dessert and breakfast services and electro-plated lily pattern spoons and forks, hot water curry and vegetable dishes, enamelled ice pitcher, cruet, pickle, and egg frames, waiters, bread basket, ivory handle dessert and fish knives and forks, tea and coffee service, table candlesticks, cutlery, and handsomely carved and French polished blackwood furniture, such as a set of well-seasoned blackwood dining table in four pieces for ten persons, drawing room, pier, camp, sofa, side, washhand and dressing tables, sofa couches, drawing room, easy, tow and Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, side-board, tea-poys, whatnot, chiffoniers, toilet stands, lady's writing table, green painted iron four poster bedsteads, chests, presses, almira, chest of drawers, dressing glasses, screens, flower vases, towel horses, bath, dispense, and cook-room furniture and utensils, &c., &c.

At 2 P.M.

1 Australian Black Horse.
1 White Horse.
1 Pair Grey Arab Horse.
1 Mail Phaeton.
1 Phaeton.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 14th August 1878.

NOTICES.

MRS. EDWARDS (Widow of the late Revd Edwin Edwards) having a commodious residence, most healthfully situated, desires to receive a limited number of CHILDREN of Parents residing abroad, to EDUCATE with her own little girl of ten years. She would also take the charge of those who are receiving a College education to spend the vacations. Home comforts, with kindly Christian watchfulness over health and development. Highest references given and required. Address Mrs. EDWARDS, The Green, Calne, Wiltshire.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to arness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

WELL WORTHY OF NOTICE AS A CERTAIN CURE.

For Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Foul Breath, Nervous Depression, Irritability, Lassitude, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sour Eructations, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, &c.,

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS STAND UNRIVALLED.

As a General Family Aperient Medicine they have no equal, being mild in their operation, and grateful to the Stomach, they give a healthy tone and vigour to the different secretions, causing the necessary organs of the Stomach and Liver to resume their activity, thus restoring the appetite, promoting digestion, and strengthening the whole system

They can be taken at any time without restraint from business or pleasure, hence they are a most valuable domestic Medicine. Heads of households should always have a box of these Pills by them, to resort to on any slight occasion of ailing on the part of those under their charge, as by paying attention to the regular action of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, many a severe illness is avoided or mitigated. They will be found in slight cases by a single dose to restore health to the body with a happy frame of mind.

Prepared only by W. Lambert, 1A, Vere Street, London, W., England. In Bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. and 2s 9d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address,

WILLIAM LAMBERT,
8, King William Street, Charing Cross,

Engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 17.

THE ORIGINAL
BOMBAY MINSTRELS
WILL GIVE AN ENTERTAINMENT
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
COL. SEXTON AND THE OFFICERS
OF THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES,
IN AID OF THE
BAND FUND OF THE CORPS.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

INTRODUCTORY OVERTURE BY THE BAND BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Opening Chorus...."We are the boys".....Company.
Ballad and Chorus..."Mother bear me to the window".....Mr. H. S. Seymour
Serio Comic Song.."Maria Duchess Bonnet".Kiskey.
Ballad and Chorus.."Kiss me mother ere I die".Mr. Mayburn.
Comic Song....."Yaller gal that winked at me.....Sam Benson.
Song and Chorus.."Angels' Whispers".....Mr. Vernon.
Comic Song....."Picyune Butler".....Kiskey.
Finale.."The Haunted House."

Selection by the Band Bombay Volunteer Rifles

PART II.

Clipper Darkey Gal.....Kiskey.
Nigger Eccentricity.....By the Babylonian Brothers.
Song and Dance.."Kaiser do you want to buy a dog".....Sam Benson.
Banjo Song....."Joshua".....Kiskey.
Comic Song....."The Bombay Volunteers".Swiveller.

Selection by the Band Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

The Entertainment to conclude with a Screaming Negro Sketch entitled,

ARTISTS WANTED
FOR THE TOWN HALL CONCERTS.

Signora Maccaroni.....Sam Benson.
Sam (his Satellite).....Kiskey.
Signorina Tapioca (Prima Donna).....Miss Vogos.

TALENTED ARTISTS BY VARIOUS MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY.

Doors open at half past eight.

*** The Entertainment will commence at Nine o'clock sharp.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

DRESS CIRCLE	Rs.	3
STALLS	"	2
GALLERY	"	1

Plan of Dress Circle at SOUNDY & Co.

Tickets may be had of Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co., and of the Honorary Secretary.

A. B. CHALMERS,
HONORARY SECRETARY.

A LADY accustomed to the care of children, the wife of a Post-Captain in the Navy, is prepared to take charge of Indian children, either with or without care of education. Large house and grounds in a healthy country locality near London. Highest references given and required. Address for terms, &c. S. D. B., Elmswood, New Southgate, London N.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી મદ્રાશ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમિટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 70 per each whole share and Rs. 17½ per each quarter share, is DECLARED for the half year ending 30th June 1878, PAYABLE to the Registered Shareholders at the Board Office of this Company, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 14th August 1878, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 3 p.m. on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order of the Directors,

ધ. મૂલજી જેઠાની કું.
&c. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th August 1878.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in accordance with a Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company held on 7th instant, a DIVIDEND at the rate of 8 per cent. on the paid up capital of the Company will be PAID to the Shareholders standing on the Company's Register on that date, at the Office of the Undersigned, on and after the 20th instant, on PRESENTATION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

Shareholders resident in Bombay will receive their Dividends on presenting Share Certificates at the Office of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

FLEMING & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 9th August 1878.

THE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY OF KURRACHEE, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in accordance with a Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company held on 7th instant, a DIVIDEND at the rate of 12 per cent. on the paid up capital of the Company will be PAID to the Shareholders standing on the Company's Register on that date, at the Office of the Undersigned, on and after the 20th instant, on PRESENTATION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

Shareholders resident in Bombay will receive their Dividends on presenting Share Certificates at the Office of Messrs. W Nicol & Co., Elphinstone Circle,

FLEMING & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 9th August 1878.

Early in October will be published, in 2 vols. 8vo. cloth, price Rs. 16,

THE
INDIAN FAMINE CAMPAIGN
OF 1876-78.
BY
WILLIAM DIGBY,
HONORARY SECRETARY TO THE INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

ORDERS will be registered in India by Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., Madras; Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta; and by Messrs. THACKER & Co., Limited, Bombay Copies will be sent to subscribers in the order of registration.

London: LONGMANS & Co., Paternoster Row.

☞ *The work is published in England at 32s. and will be issued to subscribers in India at Rs. 16, exclusive of postage.*

COOPER & COMPANY,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Alcock's Art and Art Industries in Japan	9	8
Anderson's Phosphates in Nutrition	3	4
Bae's Dinner Bell	1	12
Bradshaw's Continental Guide for July 1878	2	4
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, Jan. to June 1878.	4	4
Cruise of the Midge	1	4
Cropper's Sebastian	3	12
Ewart's Meat Production	3	4
Hake's Paris Originals (Illustrated)	8	12
Hamerton's Modern Frenchmen	4	13
Higg's Fontaine's Electric Lighting	4	12
Hints to Travellers	1	12
Holiday Belgravia Number, 1878	0	12
Holiday Number of London Society, 1878	0	12
Jenkin's Haverhalme, or the Apotheosis of Jingo	3	12
Jones' Manual of Veterinary Homœopathy	1	12
Leigh's Town Garland (a collection of Lyrics)	3	12
Lever's Horace Templeton	2	4
Lockyer's Studies in Spectrum Analysis	4	4
Mallock's New Paul and Virginia	2	4
Marshall's Anatomy for Artists	19	12
Mayer's and Bernard's Light	2	12
Miller's House of Life	1	12
Morris' Hydrostatics of the Cistern, Drain, &c	0	6
Norton's Operative Surgery	31	4
People of Turkey, by a Consul's Daughter, 2 vols	13	4
Ram's Philosophy of War	2	4
Sanderson's Wild Beasts of India	3	12
Stanley's Through the Dark Continent, 2 vols	26	4
Scott's Talisman	1	12
Story of Agatha, or the Perils of a Life	0	8
Summer Number of All the Year Round	0	8
Summer Number of "The Graphic"	1	0
Tegg's Posts and Telegraphs, Past and Present	3	8
Thomas's Leegard in Love	1	4
Tidy's Handbook of Modern Chemistry, Inorganic and Organic	10	0
Tytler's Summer Snow	1	4
Upton's Armies of Europe and Asia	8	12
Volunteer Regulations, 1878	1	12
Webb's Warp Sizing	4	12
Wright's Metals and their Applications	2	8

REAL AMERICAN
"SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,
Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pipes made to run both ways.

	Cash.	Credit.
"Squeezers" with round corner...per pack	Re. 1 8	Re. 1 12
" " ... ... doz packs	17 0	19 0
" " gilt edged ... ... pack	1 12	2 0
" " " ... ... doz. packs	20 0	22 0

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET:
Bordeaux;
An excellent Cup Wine,
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 10.

CLARET:
Petit Medoc;
A sound agreeable Breakfast wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 12-8.
Do. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-4.

CLARET:
Medoc;
A very superior Breakfast Wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 15-8.
Do. Pints, Cash, Rs. 9-0.

CLARET:
Chateau Lagrange;
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 21.
Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 11-8.

CLARET:
Chateau La Rose;
A fine full-bodied Dinner Wine,
Per dozen Quarts, Cash, Rs. 26.
Per dozen Pints, Cash, Rs. 14-8.

CLARET:
Chateau Margaux;
Rich, old, and very fragrant.
Per dozen Quarts, Cash, Rs. 31.
Per dozen Pints, Cash, Rs. 16-8.

These Brands have been known throughout India for many years as of the best quality and the best value for their prices imported.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

POONA BRANCH.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. beg to announce that they have OPENED a BRANCH of their Firm at Poona, under experienced management, with the view of offering better facilities to their numerous Constituents and of meeting a continuous and daily increasing demand for their, by this time, very well known and highly appreciated Kangra Valley Teas.

The Branch Firm is located on Bund Garden Road, 28.

MORTON & CO.,
24, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY, & 28, BUND GARDEN ROAD, POONA.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE received a fresh consignment of the following, all of the best Manufacture:—

WATERPROOF DRAB FINE INVERNESS CAPES.

Length.....	46	48	50	Inches.
	Rs. 18-8	19-8	21-8	each.

Leggings per pair 4-8; Caps 3-8 each.

WATERPROOF FINE DRAB COATS.

Length.....	46	48	50	54	58	Inches.
	Rs. 14-8	15-8	16-8	19 8	21-8	each.

Leggings per pair 4-8; Caps 3-8 each.

EXTRA SUPERIOR DRAB WATERPROOF COATS; the Waterproofing between two substances, and therefore impossible to stick.

Length.....	46	48	50	54	58	Inches.
	Rs. 27-0	28-8	29-8	32-8	35-0	each.

Caps of Material as above, Rs. 5-8 each.

WATERPROOF DOGCART APRONS, STOUT FAWN TWILL, LINED CHECK; Rs. 15-8 each.

WATERPROOF STOUT FAWN TWILL GROUND SHEETS, with eyelets, 9 feet by 5. Rs. 23 each

STOUT FAWN WATERPROOF SHEETING.
60 in. wide, Rs. 6 8 per yard.

REAL CORK MATTRESSES WATERPROOF.
Rs. 25 each.

BEST BLACK AMERICAN CLOTH.
Re. 1-12 per yard.

LADIES' WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS.

India Rubber Waterproof Napoleon Long Boots, suitable for Contractors, or those exposed to heavy Monsoon Weather, to wear over Boots.
Sizes from 7 to 10.
Rs. 27 per pair.

Less Ten per Cent Discount for Cash.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.
INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.

These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy—Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.

PHOTO-PAINTING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames, Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.

August 1st, 1878. 10, Rampart Row.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.
58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have h therto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.
Bentinck Street

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 13TH AUGUST, 1878.

MARKET closed for Cocoanut holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP W. C. CORSUR, 1,410 tons, Captain A. Courtney, arrived in harbour on the 12th inst. from Liverpool, 3rd May, with a cargo of 2,152 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
12	W C Corsur	Courtney	Liverpool, May 3.
12	Venetia (s)	Perrins	Southampton, July 18.
12	Aldvar	Duncan	Dundee, May 1.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Hindostan, to China.
Steamer Assam, to Australia.

MADRAS.

Aug. DEPARTURE.
11 Bokhara (s) ..... Southampton.

PASSENGERS.

Per P and O S Bokhara—From Madras to Southampton—Mr Riedy, Mr Dare, Mr Norton, Colonel Godfrey Clerke's child and infant. To Brindisi—Colonel and Mrs Godfrey clerk, Colonel J D Clay.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

June. 14 Joseph a Ropes, A barque, Snow, from Zanzibar.
26 Kwang Tung I G, ss, Edward, from Gardafui.
28 Wild Swan, H M, ss, Baker, from Gardafui.
July. 13 Principe D Carlos P T S, Metzer, from Lisbon.
24 Caudacous, ss, Satterly, from Cardiff.
29 Dupleix, ss, ——, from Mauritius.
31 Poonah, ss, Angove, from London.
31 Commissariat, s, Watson, from London.
31 Pekalongan No 6, ss, Visser, from Glasgow.
31 Bernina, ss, Allen, from Bombay.
31 Duke of Sutherland, Cox, from Calcutta.
31 Travancore, ss, Barratt, from Venice.
Aug. 1 Byculla, ss, Hamlin, from Liverpool.
3 Mirs, ss, Lee, from Calcutta.
3 Assyria, ss, Hay, from London.
3 Patna, ss, Withers, from Kurrachee.
6 Abyssinia, s, Allen, from Zanzibar.
6 Queen Margret, ss, Butler, from Calcutta.
6 Shildon, ss, Brotchie, from Newcastle.
5 Cathay, ss, Dundas, from Bombay.
6 Avgyron, F T ship, Behic, from Toulon.

DEPARTURES.

31 Caudacous, ss, Satterly, to Portsaid.
31 Poonah, ss, Angove, to Calcutta.
31 Bernina, ss, Allen, to Liverpool.
31 Travancore, ss, Barratt, to Bombay.
1 Duke of Sutherland, ss, Cox, to London.
1 Byculla, ss, Hamlin, to Bombay.
2 Pekalongan No 6, ss, Visser, to Batavia.
3 Mirs, ss, Lee, to London.
4 Commissariat, ss, Watson, to Busorah.
5 Queen Margret, ss, Butler, to London.
5 Shildon, ss, Brotchie, to Bombay.
5 Cathay, ss, Dundas, to London.
6 Assyria, ss, Hay, to Kurrachee.
6 Patna, ss, Withers, to London.
6 Avgyron, F T ship, Behic, to Saigon.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Joseph a Ropes, A barque, Snow, from Zanzibar.
Kwang Tung I G, ss, Edward, from Gardafui.
Wild Swan H M, ss, Dacres, from Gardafui.
Principe D Carlos, P T S, Metzer, from Lisbon,
Dupleix, ss, ——, from Mauritius.
Abyssinia, ss, Allen, from Zanzibar.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Stockbridge,—9 bales hides and 2 bales skins, Mahomedally Abdeola.
European s—6 bales rags and 35 bales wool, Jeewandass Premjee; 40 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee.
Conseit s—351 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 200 cwts, myrabollas, Noormahomed Latiff.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 13th August 1878.

Hours of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·626
Temperature of the Air	81·0
Wet Bulb thermometer	79·5
Dew Point	79·0
Relative humidity of Air	·935
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded 10)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·4
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	79·0
General Direction of Wind	WSW, SW, SSW, WSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	434
Fall of Rain	0·21
Total fall during the month	9·26
" year	78·17
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 13th Aug...	0·10

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 6.

Gower, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

AUGUST 11.

Read, Lieut, The Royal Scots, on duty from Jubbulpore.

AUGUST 12.

Duke, Surg, Pujaub 3rd Cavalry, on medical certificate from Edwardesbad.

AUGUST 13.

Watson, Col, 13th Bengal N I, on duty, from Naini Tal.
Nuthall, Lieut, 26th Bombay N I, on duty, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 13.

Hoggon, Lieut, D A, to rejoin, to Rajkote.

THE NAVY.

Admiralty, 22nd July.

THE following promotions have taken place in the Royal Marine Light Infantry, viz :—

Major and Brevet Major Colonel Burton to be Lieut-Colonel, vice Evans, retired.

Captain G. Johnston to be Major, vice Burton. Lieut. Fagan to be Captain, vice Johnston.

The undermentioned Officers have been promoted to the rank of Navigating Lieutenants : F. Roberts and G. A. C. Webb.

The undermentioned Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineers :—G E M Keey, ; W J Hancock, ; E H Willey (Acting), ; W Vincent.

Fleet Surgeon A Watson has been promoted to the rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets.

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall Mall, 26th July.

Royal Engineers, Major E H Steward to be Lieut-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel A Leahy, deceased.

Captain G V Siverwright to be Major, vice E H Steward.

Lieut N Arnott to be Captain, vice G V Siverwright.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Aug. 10.)

SURVEY OF INDIA.

Captain J E Sandeman, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr J W Macdougall, Assistant Surveyor, is permitted to resign his appointment in this Department.

Mr D J Collins, Assistant Surveyor, is granted three months' leave on medical certificate.

Mr R F Warwick, Assistant Surveyor, has passed an examination in the Lower Standard in Hindustani.

Mr Thomas Shaw, Assistant Surveyor for three months.

Mr W H Rinz, Assistant Engineer, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Barrackpore Division, in addition to his present duties, as a temporary arrangement.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon J Franklin, R E, Overseer, is posted to the Meerut Division, Military Works.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

Mr C J S. Baker, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Office of Superintending Engineer, Northern District, to Office of Engineer-in-Chief.

The following Officers and Subordinates have been relieved of their duties on this line :—Captain T Gracey, Executive Engineer ; Mr L H C Armstrong, Executive Engineer ; Mr M S Dooley, Executive Engineer ; Mr E Johnston, Executive Engineer ; Mr R H Proude, Executive Engineer ; Mr W C Hennessey, Executive Engineer ; Mr J R Scott, Assistant Engineer ; Mr T E Curry, Assistant Engineer ; Mr J A Greenwood, Assistant Engineer ; Mr B A Maine, Sub-Engineer ; Mr T Spurr, Supervisor ; Mr J Channel, Supervisor.

The following transfer has been made by the Superintending Engineer, Northern District :—Mr C J DeBrettes, Temporary Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, from the Ghotki to the Indus Division.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr D A Dunn, Assistant Engineer, will continue to act as Executive Engineer, of the 1st Division of the Sindia Railway.

Mr F E Braham, Assistant Engineer, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted 3 months' leave to study the Native Language.

Mr V Righy, Executive Engineer, Tirhoot State Railway, is granted 3 months' privilege leave.

Mr G Humfress, Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Tirhoot State Railway.

Mr R H Keenan, Executive Engineer, is posted to the Indus Valley Railway.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

No after-packet will be made up at the General Post Office and the times for posting are given in the subjoined table.

A Post Office is established at the Boree Bunder Railway Station, where Letters and Papers, too late for the Mail closing at the General Post Office, are received *without fee* up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

No Letters or Papers can be posted in the Railway Carriage Letter Box.

MAILS.	Latest hour for Posting: At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters and Papers.	At General Post Office. Register-ed Letters & Parcels.	At Branch Post Offices.	At the Boree Bunder Railway Station Post Office.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway	4-50 P.M.	3 P.M.	3 P.M.	5-25 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency ; also for Ahmednuggur, Sholapur, Deccan, and S. M. Country	1-20 P.M.	12 NOON.	12 NOON.	1-55 P.M.
For ditto on the B, B and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattywar, and Cutch	4-30 A.M.	(4 P.M. of previous day.	(6 P.M. of previous day.	...
For ditto in Southern Concan, *viz.*, for Pen, Nagotna, Mahad, Khed, Dapolee, and Ratnagiree	10 A.M.	Do.	8-30 A.M.	...
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona	6 A.M.	Do.	(6 P.M. of previous day.	...
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Nandgaum	7 A.M.	Do.	Do.	...
For Vrun & Panwel	6 30 A.M.			

Registered letters and bangby parcels for despatch by all are received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. s, mill.

CALENDAR FOR AUGUST, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter.....21st, 8h., 59·0 m., a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wed. 14	.....	5 42	6 27	0 19 a	5 57 m 6 28 a
Th. 15	.....	5 42	6 26	0 23 m 0 45 a	6 28 m 6 56 a
Fri. 16	.....	5 41	6 30	10 5 m 9 47 a	3 11 m 4 19 a
Sat. 17	.....	5 43	6 25	1 23 m 1 37 a	7 28 m 7 53 a
Sun. 18	9th Sunday after Trinity	5 43	6 24	2 2 m 2 4 a	8 0 m 8 25 a
Mon. 19	.....	5 44	6 23	2 42 m 3 29 a	8 34 m 8 58 a
Tues. 20	.....	5 44	6 23	3 29 m 3 54 a	9 13 m 9 38 a

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CAMLOO writes—"In your issue of the 12th instant, 'Homloo' writes asking in what way turtle eggs are set or hatched ? I have adopted the following process by which they were hatched. Deposit the eggs in the sand, on the sea shore where there is a gentle declivity whereby the eggs may have the benefit of the concentrated rays of the sun, as in the case of eggs under a sitting hen, the eggs will then be hatched after 23 days."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

ALLEN—August 8th, at Simla, Mrs. Allen, of a daughter.
BARNES.—August 8th, at Ootacamand, the wife of Sub-Conductor Barnes, D. P. W., of a son.

DEATHS.

WHITE—August 6th, at the Garrison Hospital, Calcutta, John Nith White, Apothecary, S. M. D.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1878.

IT is evident from the information which has reached the Government of India that Cabul has now become an active centre for Russian intrigues, and the fact may well be viewed with alarm when adequate attention is bestowed upon the territorial acquisitions which the policy of the English Government has permitted Russia to make in Armenia. Russia is determined to lose no time in consolidating her power in Asia, and if she does not secure an ally in Shere Ali of Cabul England may depend upon it that it will not be for the want of Russian diplomacy. Hints of Russian movements in Central Asia seem to have leaked out in England, and the guarded manner in which the Under-Secretary of State has felt it advisable to reply to questions put to him in Parliament upon the subject shows that some new disclosure of Russian aggression will soon have to be made, and that very little time will have to elapse before Lord Salisbury's declaration of belief in the supremacy of a party of statesmen in St. Petersburg who are opposed to territorial aggrandisement as a Russian national policy, shall be ridiculed by stern facts. The Government of England may have received no information that Kauffmann's troops are steadily marching on through Central Asia towards the frontier of Afghanistan, but it cannot but be aware that the arrival in Cabul of a regular Russian Embassy is a sign that they are, and that they have been doing so rapidly while the attention of Europe was concentrated upon the struggle in Turkey and the subsequent diplomacy which culminated in the Congress. The Under-Secretary has asked Mr. Denison to postpone his question as to whether it is true that the Ameer has signified his readiness to receive a Russian political representative at Cabul, but nevertheless it must be plain to the public that there is a strong probability that Shere Ali has done so, for if he had not, it would have been not only easy but advisable for the Under-Secretary of State to have answered the question with a plain negative. The information which has reached India about the state of affairs in Cabul is full enough to lead to the belief that Russia has succeeded in making friendly arrangements with Shere Ali. So far back as the 22nd of July General Abramoff, the Governor General of Samarcand, arrived in Cabul with his mission. There must have been previous negotiations between the Ameer and the Russian agent, because if there had not the latter would never have been allowed to cross the Afghan frontier. The subsequent proceedings point to the establishment of an *entente cordiale* which it behoves the Government of India to view, if not with alarm, at least with a serious appreciation of the gravity of the situation. The mission was received in durbar by Shere Ali, who accepted letters from the Czar and the Governor General of Turkestan. On the 2nd instant the Ameer held a grand review in honour of his visitors, troops and representatives being summoned from all parts of Shere Ali's territory to swell the importance of the occasion. The next step in the proceedings is the presentation of written replies by the Ameer to the Russian letters. These letters, we are informed, were at once sent off to Tashkend by a special messenger. The Government of India's speculations on the character of the diplomatic negotiations that were carried on make no mention of any political probabilities. In fact, from the few communicated remarks on the subject which we published yesterday, it would appear as if the public were expected to believe that the Russian and Afghan arrangements are of the most harmless and laudable description. The Russians "are popularly believed to desire *some* "*establishments* in the north-west of Afghan-"istan." What does "some establishments" mean? Does the phrase indicate that Russia has acquired, or is about to acquire, a foothold in Shere Ali's territory ? The Russians "openly "talk of opening up trade between Russia and "Afghanistan." Again, the Russians "praise "the Cabul manufactures, which, they say, might "be improved by the admission of Europeans into "the country." What Europeans ? Russians or Englishmen ? Yet again, the Russians "express a desire to visit Herat and the western "frontier." This last proposal, if true, is astounding. Perhaps General Abramoff and his Cossacks, who are singular emissaries for a peaceful commercial mission, will next proceed to Kandahar, and thence inspect the best means of passing through Khelat and the Bolan Pass !

We trust that the Government of India now perceives the folly of what has been dignified with the name of a frontier policy. It has, upon the serious news which has just reached India from Cabul, decided to send a special mission under Sir Neville Chamberlain to confer with the Ameer ; but we are afraid it is now too late for negotiations with Shere Ali to effect any good. That grateful potentate is already in the hands of the Russians, and perhaps it was natural for him to conclude that the Power which crushed Turkey, the greatest Mahomedan Power in the world—which had wrested from the Sultan territory both in Europe and in Asia—and which was striding on through Turkestan towards the borders of his own kingdom, was quite able to perform the feat of stripping him of his sovereignty just as it had despoiled the Ameers of Central Asia, and that, therefore, his wisest plan was to fall in with whatever it asked. What policy has the Government of India to show that could produce the same impression of irresistible power upon the mind of Shere Ali as the policy of successful aggrandisement which Russia has persistently carried out ? England may point to Cyprus, and to the undefined responsibilities which she has assumed in Asia Minor, but the rough intellect of a semi-barbarous Afghan ruler cannot appreciate the moral effects of these achievements of British statesmanship ; whereas, on the other hand, the victories of Russia, and the practical victory achieved by the same Power in the Berlin Congress, are circumstances the importance of which he cannot misunderstand. The power which England displayed unmistakably before the eyes of the Afghans when Generals Pollock and Nott penetrated to Cabul is now forgotten, and there only remains in recollection the "humane" policy of successive India Governments which, instead of exciting admiration, has filled the Ameer and his counsellors with contempt for the Government of India and the influence of England. For years past Shere Ali has been petted by the Government of India with valuable presents of arms and money, but the pampered despot grew spoiled and sulky, with the result that partly through spite and partly through the moral influence of Russia's Turkish conquests, he has now thrown himself into the arms of the Power which of all others on earth England has the most reason to dread. A year ago, we condemned Lord Lytton's frontier policy. It was no policy at all, or was but childish at the best. He described it in smooth sentimental phrases in his Budget speech in April 1877. It amounted to this, that the Government of India would argue with the Ameer, would hold friendly conferences with his representatives, and would seek to exercise only moral suasion, but would do nothing more. Sir Lewis Pelly who was sent to Peshawur was to confer with an envoy from Cabul. The two talked a great deal, as this was strictly within the lines of the Government of India's policy ; and finally the negotiations were brought to an abrupt termination. The Pelly mission, in short, was a complete failure, Shere Ali conceding nothing and not even showing any anxiety whether the Government of India remained on friendly terms with him or not. The Government of India then said it would leave Shere Ali to himself, retiring from the scene with these words—"If His Highness really "desires to strengthen the bonds of his relations "with us, we shall at all times be ready to reci-"procate that desire, and to assist him in promot-"ing the attainment of its object, but if he has "no such desire we cannot act on the assump-"tion of a sentiment the evidence of which "is not before us. *The matter is one* "*which concerns His Highness rather than* "*ourselves*, and we cannot accept or acknow-"ledge unreciprocated liabilities." Mark the lines which we have emphasised. Even this haughty determination to leave Shere Ali to himself, just as if he were a naughty boy who would come round when he was tired of being naughty, produced no satisfactory effect. Shere Ali still remained sulky ; the Russians made the most of the opportunity ; and now the Government of India is placed in the humiliating position of being the first to sue for a re-establishment of those friendly relations which Lord Lytton was good enough to offer to extend to the Ameer when that gentleman in his hours of repentance might choose to ask for them. The fact is a triumph to Shere Ali, and the contempt which he must feel for the Government of India when he finds he has frightened it into sending a special mission to Cabul after it had professed to wash its hands of him and his affairs, will make him an exceedingly difficult person to persuade that England and not Russia is the Power which it will be most to his advantage to appease. Lord Lytton's great blunder was committed when he consented to Sir Lewis Pelly's mission to Peshawur without determining at the same time to show Shere Ali that the Government of India was prepared to give material support to the demands of its representative, or at all events those "suggestions" which should have been demands. And now that Russian diplomacy, by its activity and alertness, has scored another victory over English policy, we cannot see how Sir Neville Chamberlain's mission can repair the blunder. Vigorous steps must, however, be taken immediately to secure the Khyber Pass, just as the Bolan Pass has been already occupied. The time has gone by for shuffling, timid, and discreditible political relations with the Ameer of Cabul.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF THE 26TH JULY.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. Venetia, Commander C. G. Perrins, arrived in harbour yesterday morning at 9 o'clock with the English Mails of the 26th July. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr H Davies — Mr W and Miss J Batchelor
Mr Wright — Mr H Theyer.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Mahomed Khan — Mr Cooday.

FROM VENICE.—Mr B Pomeroy.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr J Law — Mr Norcross
Mr Leppel Griffin — Mr O B Irvine.
Dr R A Clarke

FROM ADEN.

Mahomed Hussen — Ruttonjee Hurjee
Aboha Nursee & 4 friends — Abdool Moosa & friend.
Salay Cassim & 3 friends

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 26.

The annexation of Cyprus and the Protectorate of Asia Minor still continue to be the main subjects of public interest, but a great deal is said on the question that is irrelevant or immature, owing to the suddenness with which the issue has been raised, and also, I think, to the fact that people still wonder what it all means.

There can now be no doubt as to the position which the Liberal party will take up on the controversy ; they are pledged, not only by Lord Hartington's vote of censure, but by two speeches by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Forster, equally strong in their condemnation of the action of the Government. The Press is still somewhat divided on the subject. The *Times*, which is always affectional to the *fait accompli*, has taken up the side of the Ministry with enthusiasm. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, on the contrary, which up to the present has been a tuick-and-thin supporter of Lord Beaconsfield, has now changed its side and joins with those who think that Plenipotentiaries assumed a greater responsibility than they ought to have done. In Parliament, the expectation of the big debate on Lord Hartington's motion has kept the tongues of most of the Liberals quiet ; but there have not been wanting some slight indications of the bitterness of feeling which exists. There have been irritating questions, and in the House of Lords, during a short conversation on Cyprus, Lord Granville and other Liberal peers spoke with considerable acerbity of feeling.

Meantime, the Eastern Question still refuses to be settled. The Congress seems to have made rather a clumsy job in some respects. For instance, the arrangement as to the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina has been left in such an indefinite form that Turkey now finds it possible to raise all kinds of objections, and that there is a possibility—though of course not a probability—that the Austrian troops will have to fight their way into the provinces.* The Porte has taken advantage of the uncertainty which the Congress in its wisdom left as to whether the occupation was to be temporary or permanent. Of course the intention was that Austria having once got there should never leave, but the Plenipotentiaries did not like to say this in so many words, and so the matter was left in a certain amount of what was considered convenient ambiguity. The ambiguity, however, Turkey has turned to her own purposes, for she is now demanding a pledge from Austria that, while taking possession of the provinces, she will still acknowledge the suzerainty of the Porte. This is a bargain into which, as you will readily understand, the Government of Vienna has no inclination whatever to enter, and so the matter for the present stands. Of course an arrangement of some kind or other will ultimately be come to, but at present there is a complete deadlock. Greece, too, has strong reason to be dissatisfied with the action of the Congress. It was quite intelligible that the large claims which she put forward should find little favour, but the Congress ought to have been thoroughly definite as to what it did intend the Hellenic population to receive. In place of doing that, everything was left to the discretion of the Porte, and the result is that the advisors of the Sultan are now endeavouring to so reduce the concessions to Greece as to bring them to something like vanishing point. The Hellenic population is, of course, extremely exasperated ; and what is called the Party of Action is endeavouring to rouse the people to an insurrection, but so far as one can judge, all this agitation will end in hot words, and Greece will have to accept the inevitable. The dissatisfaction in Italy with the Berlin Treaty proved to be deeper and more widespread than was at first anticipated. No less than fifty meetings of protest were held throughout the country, and at one of these no less a personage than a son of Garibaldi took a prominent part. The movement, however, seems by this time to have spent itself, and it never caught hold of the governing classes of Italian society. The dissatisfaction in Vienna seems to have cooled down still more quickly. I have already drawn your attention to the fierce manner in which the action of Lord Beaconsfield was attacked by the *Republique Francaise* and other French papers. Well, the *Republique Francaise*, as everybody knows, is the property of M. Gambetta ; and it was naturally supposed that when the leader of the French Republicans opened his mouth, we should find a very stirring indictment of English policy. M. Gambetta, however, has spoken, and his speech, contrary to all expectation, has been a strong eulogium of the English Government, and so we may consider French dissatisfaction as a thing of the past.

The Parliamentary week has been terribly dull. The Cattle and the Highways Bill and the other Government measures are now in Committee, and the discussion upon them is therefore purely a question of detail. The debate which was raised by Mr. Gladstone on the law in reference to the Indian Vernacular Press, began in a large and attentive House, and the speech of the member for Greenwich was temperate and interesting. A swarm of Anglo-Indians followed with speeches which traced back the present position of the press to the day of Tipoo Sahib, and the House, therefore, which has no love whatever for ancient history, gradually thinned, until in the end the majority of the speakers addressed merely empty benches. The Ministry did not take up the defence of Lord Lytton's policy very warmly ; their position was simply that the adoption of Mr. Gladstone's motion would practically be a vote of censure on the Viceroy and so would weaken his hands. The only other discussion of any interest during the week was that on the grant to the Duke of Connaught on his marriage with the daughter of Prince Frederic Charles. The matter passed off in the House of Lords, of course, in the promptest and stateliest manner. Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Granville vicing with each other in compliments to the young couple. In the House of Commons, however, the motion for a grant was met by a direct negative from Sir Charles Dilke. Your readers will perhaps remember that some years ago the member for Chelsea got himself into much trouble by delivering what was supposed to be an attack on the Queen and Monarchical institutions. This escapade has, I believe, interfered considerably with the political progress of Sir Charles Dilke ; and though everybody acknowledges his great ability, industry, and earnestness, it is considered doubtful whether he will have any place in the next Liberal Ministry. Some surprise has, therefore, been felt that he should have recalled attention to his hot youth by this renewed attack on the divine rights of royalty.

The question of dissolution still continues to vex the minds of men ; and the papers already have "election intelligence" as one of their standing items of news. A considerable flutter was caused a couple of days ago by the speech of Sir W. Hart Dyke, the Chief Conservative Whip, who was supposed to have said something to the effect that a dissolution would take place this autumn. The Whip, however, has taken prompt means to prove that his words were misunderstood, for an official disclaimer appears in to-day's papers, which denies that a dissolution was promised by Sir W. Dyke for this autumn. The general opinion seems to be that the appeal to the country will be deferred to next year ; though why there should be this postponement is more than I can say.

As you will have doubtless learned by telegraph, the Earl of Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury have been invested with the Order of the Garter. The Premier, as you know, might have obtained this honour some time ago ; but he has been wise enough to bide his time. I think we may now take it for granted that he will not receive the Dukedom, for which some time ago he was supposed to be longing.

We have not yet done with the unfortunate Schouvaloff-Salisbury memorandum. Among the papers recently published have been a set of instructions which were sent on June 8 to Lord Odo Russell by Lord Salisbury. These instructions practically amount to an order to oppose Russian annexation in Asia, and especially the seizure of Kars, Ardahan, and Batoum. Now, the Schouvaloff-Salisbury memorandum was signed on the 30th of May, and by that agreement the annexation of these three places by Russia was accepted by England. Everybody, of course, knows that this memorandum was not intended for the public eye ; and that its publication was extremely distasteful to the Government. The inference, is that these instructions were simply intended to throw dust in the eyes of the nation, and to lead to the false impression that our Plenipotentiaries were defending that which they had already given up. On the whole, Lord Salisbury, I think, comes very badly out of this business. He had at one time the reputation of being out-spoken to rudeness and straightforward to the verge of Puritanic stiffness. But since he has become Foreign Minister, he has more than once made statements which stand on the borderland between truth and falsehood. Lord Beaconsfield said, long ago, that he had "educated" a party. He can now make the additional boast that he has educated his bitterest enemy into some of his own dark and devious ways.

The controversy between those who think that Sunday was intended for pleasure, and those who regard it as a day of mourning, is getting embittered. The Duke of Westminster, and the owners of other magnificent *picture galleries*, have thrown themselves heartily on the side of a cheerful Sabbath ; and their galleries can now be seen by anybody armed with a ticket on a certain number of Sundays during the year. The privilege also has been gained of having a band to play in some of the Parks, and a number of the railway companies have consented to give certain facilities for excursions on Sundays. It was against this last privilege that the Sabbatarians made their attack. The London and South Coast Railway brings every Sunday a large number of passengers to see the Aquarium at Brighton, and an attempt was made to prevent the company from permitting this traffic. It is really amusing to find so much imbecility surviving in the latter half of the nineteenth century.

Lord Carnarvon has been involved this week in a somewhat unpleasant controversy, which shows how exasperated is the feeling between him and the supporters of the Government. Lord Salisbury used to be Chairman of the Middlesex Sessions but owing to the pressure of his official duties, he had to resign the post. When Lord Carnarvon resigned the Colonial Secretaryship, some of the magistrates thought of obtaining his services. After some hesitation he consented, making it, however, a condition of his accepting the office that he should be elected unanimously. This, however, did not at all suit the friends of the Ministry. An active canvass was got up in favour of another candidate, and as a result Lord Carnarvon withdrew his name, not without some expressions of bitterness.

The weather, which for some time past has been of tropical warmth, has at length broken. We have had thunderstorms in London and throughout the country, rain has been pouring down at intervals, and so people think summer has fled.

EMBARKATION OF THE INDIAN CONTINGENT FOR CYPRUS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MALTA, JULY 18.

THE past week has been one of preparation for a move, and all are to embark to-day. I shall post my letter before going on board and it will be my last from Malta. Our destination is Cyprus, and we are all looking forward to a change with much pleasure. Latterly the heat has been rather trying, and with the dust-storms that have prevailed, must have been particularly unpleasant to those who have had to live entirely under canvass. In the midst of all the preparation for the move of the entire force, time has been found for the garrison races which came off very successfully on Tuesday, the whole affair being admirably managed. The rifle ranges near Pembroke camp have been occupied by the infantry regiments of the Indian Contingent, a half battalion at a time. The shooting has been good, and the men have beaten their last year Snider score at the same distance (500) yards with the new weapon, and doubtless as they get more accustomed to the rifle they will do it ample justice.

The officers of the Cavalry Brigade gave a dinner at the Union Club which proved a great success. The room was well lighted and the table prettily decorated. The band of the regiment played during dinner.

The men of the 9th Cavalry (not the 1st Bombay Lancers as was at first reported) are recovering from the effects of the poison which was administered in mistake for lime juice. On further enquiry it appears that the stuff they took was a disinfectant prepared from zinc.

Great anxiety is felt, as it is supposed that the Bangalore has taken the same compound in mistake for lime juice for the use of the invalids. It is to be hoped that they discovered the mistake before issuing it. A Court of Inquiry was assembled to investigate the matter, but the proceedings are not yet made public. The Maltese have become very friendly with the men of the Indian Contingent, and there is great lamentation on both sides at their departure. The Maltese are naturally a very affectionate people, and have found in the Indians a race who fully reciprocate this feeling. It is a new sensation to the sepoys to find strangers who are so thoroughly cordial and friendly towards them, and with whom caste prejudices are to a great extent forgetable. They know that the Malta people do not understand anything about the various rules of caste, and they have nothing whatever to gain by explaining matters to them, and at the same time lose nothing by for a time setting their prejudices a little on one side, and following the traveller's maxim to "do at Rome as the Romans do," and set poor Mrs. Grundy at defiance. I met Mr. —— who is distributing Bibles in the various Oriental languages amongst the men of the native armies, and he tells me that he has given away 600 copies. He received great assistance from a native officer in the Cavalry, who would not allow those who could not read to take them. He only experienced rudeness from one man, who, he said, he thought was a Brahmin ; this man threw a Bible back at him and said he was not a Christian, and asked him why he gave him a book. The missionary replied, "that one God made them both, and if he was unfortunately not a Christian he must offer him his hand as a brother." This little speech he said was well received by the bystanders, some of whom understood him. One of the Sikhs presented him with a small signet ring as a token of friendship, which is a great treasure to him, although but of small intrinsic value.

* Recent telegrams show an actuality. The Austrians have had to fight their way into Bosnia, and there is more fighting before them.—ED. *B. G.*

POONA LETTER.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 13.

I WAS able to send you yesterday the list of prizes awarded at the Fine Arts Exhibition, and I may add a few notes on the pictures. The ceremony of opening the Exhibition attracted as usual a great crowd of people, amongst whom I noticed a large contingent from Bombay, many persons having run up here for the holidays this week.

For reasons explained by the Governor, there is a considerable falling off in the number of pictures exhibited this year. It is always pleasant to see new talent coming forward in friendly rivalry with the well-known amateurs to whose exertions the success of the Poona Fine Arts Society is mainly due, and this year the place of honour must be given to a lady, Mrs. Gillespie, who has not in previous years appeared in the front rank of competitors. The picture with which Mrs. Gillespie has won the Governor's prize for the best picture in oil or water colour by an amateur artist is a study of the head of a Kabyle (Moorish) woman, a curious subject to be chosen in India, and I believe the judges had much difficulty in deciding whether to assign the palm to it or to the picture of a native woman of India, also by Mrs. Gillespie, which hangs alongside it. For my own part, I greatly prefer the latter. Competent critics condemn the drawing of the shoulders as out of proportion, and contrast the clumsy handling of the drapery with the admirable way in which the texture of the light Moorish dress is rendered ; but, if the execution be inferior, the merit of superiority in composition unquestionably belongs to the Indian picture. The smiling face, the pose of the figure, and the familiar gesture of the left hand the girl uses in talking, all show great artistic power, and the whole figure has much less of still life in it than its companion. Next to Mrs. Gillespie comes Major Tanner, the only defect of whose charming landscapes is, that he never gives us in any of them a glimpse of animated nature, but fills them exclusively with rocks, vegetation, and water. His sketch of a waterfall, which is not one of those that won the prize, is a very pretty little picture, and although it fails, as nearly all such pictures do, to realize for the spectator what the scene represented is like, the imagination is not so sorely taxed to believe that what is painted is water in motion as it is in contemplating Sir Richard Temple's more ambitious picture of the Gairsoppa Falls. The Governor gets "highly commended" for one of his quieter little landscapes, but the two large new pictures he has painted specially for this Exhibition are not mentioned by the judges. These pictures of scenes in the Himalayas are painted in such alarmingly bright colours that I heard one of the crowd ask for a pair of coloured glasses to look at them with. No doubt such contrasts of colour are to be seen in Nature ; but what genius can transfer them to canvas without irritating the eye of taste ? "Who hath not felt how feebly words essay" to describe a sunset, and even the greatest painters cannot adequately deal with such subjects. I am conscious that these remarks will be stigmatized as ungenerous, but they are not meant to be so. No one recognizes more heartily than I do Sir Richard Temple's talents as an artist, and it is impossible to praise too highly his energetic efforts to help the Fine Arts Exhibition ; but it is best to say plainly about his pictures what everyone else says in a whisper.

Mr. Hamilton Maxwell has made a great stride in advance this year. He takes the prize for water colour sketches, though General Primrose ran him a close race for it. But why has he such a curious fancy for making all his sketches of Bombay harbour, one of the liveliest and most bustling scenes in the world, so dull and lifeless ? Colonel Hancock's spirited picture of native boats crossing Bombay harbour is an excellent example of the treatment of which such subjects are capable. Mr. Maxwell is now trying his hand at painting in oils. His picture in oils is a failure as a work of art ; but the trees in the foreground are painted with a conscientiousness which is an earnest of future success. The middle and back grounds of this picture suggest the idea that Mr. Maxwell has aimed at copying the style of H. E. the Governor. Among the other prize-takers are Colonel Hogg, whose pleasant landscapes are always one of the chief attractions of these exhibitions, and Mrs. Ballard, the merits of whose unpretending sketch of Loch Moidart have not, I am glad to see, escaped the notice of the judges.

Captain Fagan's "Figures" in water colour are hardly so interesting as the capital companion picture by the same artist of the 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry advancing into action. This is, to my thinking, one of the best pictures in the Exhibition. Mr. G. D. Giles has sent two pictures which show a decided talent for caricature. One represents the two characters in Mark Twain's well-known story of the "Jumping Frog" just making their celebrated bet ; and we think the American author would be delighted with the humour with which his story is told by the artist. The other, "Injured Innocence, a Court Martial Sketch," is not very complimentary to the British soldier, but it is irresistibly comic. I think I have now mentioned nearly all the notable pictures in the Exhibition. At all events, I have no time to say more to-day.

The Ball given last night by the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Staveley went off most successf

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARTILLERY.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Sir Arnold B. Kemball, C. B., is promoted to Colonel Commandant Artillery, and Major Henry B. Marlin to Lieutenant Colonel.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE BRITISH SQUADRON IN THE SEA OF MARMORA.

LONDON, August 12.

In the House of Commons this evening, Sir Stafford Northcote, in reply to a question as to when the British Ironclad Squadron would leave the Sea of Marmora said, that it would leave when the Russians had evacuated Turkey.

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs said, that the Government had received no information confirming the news that the Russians had crossed the River Oxus.

He asked Mr. Denison to postpone his question as to whether it was true that the Ameer of Afghanistan had expressed his readiness to receive a Russian Resident at his Court.

THE MYSORE RULE.

The Under Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question said, the arrangements which had been so long in progress to restore the native rule in Mysore will be completed by the time the Maharajah attains his majority.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Aug. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Arcot, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, departed from here yesterday.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed flat. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been flat.
Fair Dhollera 5 5-16
The Manchester Market has been quieter.
3 per cent. Consols for Account 94⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872..... 104½
Bar Silver 52½
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight ... 1-8
4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... 81
4½ per cent. do. 81
5 per cent. do. 87⅛
The Bank of England has raised its rate of discount to 5 per cent.
The Market rate of discount is 5 per cent.
Arrival—Oriflamme.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, Aug. 13, 2-16 P.M.

Mail Steamer Bokhara from Calcutta arrived.

THE MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT FOR ALL INDIA.

AUGUST 11, 10 A.M.

Peshawur has increased in Northern India; the increase is greatest in Western Punjab, where it is fifteen hundredths inches. The barometer fell in Western and Southern India, the decrease being greatest in Guzerat and at Bombay, where it is one tenth of an inch. Strong winds prevail over the whole west coast of India. The wind is also strong at the western stations of the N. W. Provinces. General rainfall during preceding 24 hours. The Indus Valley received heavy rain. Fifteen tenths fell at Dera Ismael Khan, and 25 tenths at Jacobabad. Rainfalls exceeding one inch are reported from Rajkote, Indore, Ajmere, Nagpore, Bangalore, and Cochin. Moderate rain fell in Burmah, Bengal, and Orissa. One inch was registered at Rangoon, Akyab, and Cuttack, and nineteen tenths at Hazaribagh. The only rain reported from the N. W. Provinces is six tenths at Allahabad, three tenths at Cawnpore, and one tenth at Benares.

AUGUST 12, 10 A.M.

The barometer has risen at all the stations, except at Kurrachee. The increase exceeds one-tenth of an inch over the narrow area extending from Masulipatam and Jacobabad; minimum pressure is at Kurrachee to-day. Strong winds continue along the Bombay coast. The wind is unusually strong in the N. W. Provinces, and feeble in Bengal. A slight barometric depression has formed off the coast of Ganjam, giving low barometer to Vizagapatam and easterly winds in Orissa and south-west Bengal. Rainfall general round the coast of the Bay of Bengal. Seven tenths at Rangoon to-day, 24 tenths at Akyab, 12 tenths at Chittagong, 2 inches at Calcutta, 1 in. at Cuttack, and 4 tenths at Masulipatam and Madras. Rains at present very light in Assam, Northern Bengal, Behar, and N. W. Provinces. General rain in Western and Central India, and in the Deccan. 10 tenths fell at Kurrachee, 24 tenths at Indore, 12 tenths at Morar, 1 inch at Neemuch, and 17 tenths at Hyderabad (Deccan). 56 tenths fell at Neemuch on Sunday.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—AUG. 13.

Cannanore, 5-15 p.m.—Weather fine; wind S. W.; thermometer max 82; min. 72; W.B. 77; barometer 29·75. Fall of rain 10 cents.

Canwar, 5-25 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S.W. 3; thermometer 79-5; barometer 29·860. Fall of rain 2 inches 50 cents.

Mangalore, 4 p.m.—Weather raining; wind S.W., S.S.W. Fall of rain 1 inch 53 cents.

Tuticorin, 3-17 p.m.—Weather fine; wind E.; thermometer 88; barometer 29·82.

Vingorla, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind W.S.W. light; thermometer 81. Fall of rain 1 inch 13 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Previously registered...	77 66	83 3	84 0
August 12 Monday	0 21	.....	.....
13 Tuesday	..... 0 38	0 11	
Total.....	78 17	85 41	84 11
Fall up to 12th August 1877...	48 22	.....	.....
" " 13th " "	37 72	44 5	

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

RAINFALL IN THE MOFUSSIL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Broach, Aug. 12.—I am tired of writing to you these monsoon reports. The topic was once a subject of pleasure to thousands, now it is a matter of pain and anxiety to all. Yesterday it rained copiously the greater part of the day, and the poor cultivators are in great trouble of mind as to their future crops and prospects. There is not the slightest appearance of a break.

We greatly regret to hear that a serious accident happened to Mr. Arthur Crawford on his way down to Rutnagherry last week. The steamer he sailed in encountered very heavy weather and lost its topgallant mast, and the boats got loose. Mr. Crawford was thrown violently against the poop rails, cutting his left leg severely just below the kneecap. He could get no surgical aid till next night when he reached home, and we fear he is badly hurt, as letters received from him are not in his own handwriting. Six of the crew of the steamer were also severely hurt.

In consequence of a private communication received from His Excellency the Governor on Monday last, Mr. Grant, the Municipal Commissioner, proceeded by yesterday's train to Poona. He was therefore absent at the Town Council meeting held yesterday afternoon.

An up-country paper learns from a Bombay correspondent that "there is likely soon to be another change in the Bombay Legislative Council. The Hon'ble Rao Sahib Vishwanath Narayen Mundlik, C.S.I., has completed his period of two years for the third time, and it is not likely to be renewed. We hear that it is Sir Richard Temple's intention to elect one who will do justice to his choice, while some of His Excellency's colleagues are for electing another *dummy*. We know, however, that the Governor of Bombay has a mind and will of his own, and that he is very unlikely to be led into such an undesirable proceeding. The Hindoo gentleman that Sir Richard has in view for this honor is said to be Mr. Ragoonath Narayen Khote, a member of the Bombay Town Council, who appears to be one of the most enlightened and independent citizens in Bombay. From the conduct of the meetings of the Town Council and the Corporation, and when any questions of public interest are brought up, Mr. Khote is always in the van; and his speeches on these occasions, for good sense and knowledge of his subject, would do credit to any member of our Home Parliament. Our correspondent says this appointment will give general satisfaction to both Europeans and natives in Bombay, and reflect credit on the Governor's choice."

The "little wars" of India, and the few rewards that spring from them, are evidently alluded to in the following paragraph from *Truth*—"It seems to be an accepted axiom at the War Office that unless a man served in Ashanti he is unfit for preferment. I see the majority of General Thesiger's staff wear the black and yellow ribbon, and now Garnet Wolseley takes Greaves, Henry Brackenbury, and Hugh McCalmont out with him to Cyprus. There is nothing whatever to be said against any of these men—indeed, there is much in their favour. At the same time, the War Office and Horse Guards should remember that other equally successful campaigns have been fought in our day, and that there are men whose daring deeds in hotter corners than Coomassi and Amoaful have not yet been properly requited."

The *Pioneer*—Our recent allusion to the delay in the appointment of the successor to Colonel Robinson in the Office of Director-General of Telegraphs, has led a correspondent to invite our attention to similar delay in no less than three of the higher posts in the P. W. D. He points out that the Chief Engineer of the Central Provinces died in May 1877, and that the promotion to the vacancy has not yet been gazetted. The retirement of the Chief Engineer of British Burmah is somewhat more recent, and that of Colonel Greathed in these provinces is comparatively of yesterday. With these three high posts vacant out of a total of about a dozen, who will venture to guess at the number of anxious expectants in the other grades of a department numbering more than a thousand officers.

It is announced that the India Office will issue, in a few weeks, a collection of Pali, Sanskrit, and Old Canarese inscriptions from Western India, arranged by Mr. Fleet, B.C.S., under the direction of Mr. Burgess, Government Archæological Surveyor. Also that Miss Florence Nightingale will contribute to the August number of the *Nineteenth Century* an article on the state and condition of the people in India.

Dr. Leitner, of the Punjab Educational Department, is, says the *Pioneer*, about to proceed to Florence. "The case stands thus:—The President of the International Congress of Orientalists, to be held in that city during next month, invited Dr. Leitner to be present. The invitation was forwarded through the Government of India, who have consented to allow him special leave of absence to enable him to avail himself of it, if so disposed; but on the understanding that Dr. Leitner is not in any way deputed as the delegate of any Government; in fact that he simply represents himself."

The distress, says the Lahore paper, prevalent among the poorer classes in the southern districts of the Punjab and also in the native States bordering in that direction, is, we understand, such as to call for State notice and relief. The recent rainfall may, to a certain extent, ameliorate the condition of the agricultural classes, but it can bring no relief, even in a prospective sense, to the masses representing the village artizans and menials. Tuccavi advances will help the agricultural classes to purchase seed; but where the mortality among the plough and well-cattle has been great, it is simply impossible to replace these by local purchases. That the mortality *has* been very great is evidenced by the simple fact that one European firm alone has purchased two hundred thousand hides at Delhi for exportation.

A letter in the *Statesman* says—"I have to record a curious case which has caused great sensation in the Benares College. A few Bengali students belonging to the collegiate school of the Benares College had been accustomed to write obscene lines against the Principal and Professors of the College on the walls of the College building and of the adjoining cricket shed. I hear that some of them have been recently caught by the College authorities, and have confessed their guilt. The case is under investigation, but it is hoped that Mr. Nesfield, the Principal of the College, will follow the example of Mr. Rowe by birching the offenders. Morality ought to constitute the chief basis of education, and hence if these guilty students are not promptly and severely punished, they are likely to spread contagion amongst their school-fellows."

A highway robbery in North Arcot is reported by a correspondent to the *Madras Times*—"I am informed that an officer employed on famine duty in the North Arcot district and travelling from this station to Lallipett and Nellicoopum, who, I am told, had a large sum of Government money in his possession, was attacked by a gang of robbers. It would appear that his cart was stopped, and he was being dragged out of the cart by one of the gang, while others stood at hand armed with stout cudgels ready to belabour him, when it occurred to him to use his revolver, which he fired off, lodging the contents of the chamber in the chest of the robber who was dragging him out of the cart. This appears to have startled the gang, as most of them immediately took to their heels, the others remaining to carry off their wounded comrade."

Truth says:—I am told that Government contemplates a loan of £15,000,000. Somewhat a heavy price for our fireworks. What consoles me, however, is the thought that the British Empire is safe now that it is under the protection of 7,000 Hindoos. General Klapka was over in England a few days ago about the Euphrates Valley Railroad. He went to Stafford House to obtain the support of the Duke of Sutherland, but he found that the ground had been already occupied. It would appear that there is a fierce contest being raised between the Tigris Valley and the Euphrates Valley schemes. The General is a Euphrates man, the Duke and his associates are Tigris men.

Sir Garnet Wolseley arrived at Larnaca in the Himalaya on Monday, July 22. He and his staff will for a time live on board the Salamis, which is anchored at Larnaca, with the Minotaur, the Black Prince, the Monarch, and the Invincible. The island is filling from Malta, Syra, and Alexandria. A proclamation has been issued setting forth the Queen's great interest in the prosperity of the inhabitants, and promising that measures will be devised to promote commerce and agriculture and the blessings of freedom and justice. While regard will be had for the moral and material welfare of the people, attention will be paid to their wishes respecting ancient customs as far as is consistent with civilisation and liberty, which must always be upheld by those who govern in Her Majesty's name. Sir Garnet Wolseley was installed on Tuesday as Administrator of the Government of Cyprus. The ceremony was witnessed by a great crowd of people, Greek and Turkish. After Sir Garnet had taken the oath of allegiance and the oath of office, his proclamation to the inhabitants was read, and was repeated in Greek and Turkish, and received with cheers. The National Anthem was then played, and the fleet fired a salute of seventeen guns. Addresses of welcome and confidence were received from the Greeks and Turks. Lord John Hay and the Duke of Edinburgh were present. There is, a *Times* telegram says, "great concord and universal hope and contentment."

Lord Derby (says *Truth*) has found his memorandum respecting the discussion in the Cabinet about the forcible seizure of Cyprus, and has sent it to Sir Stafford Northcote with a request to be informed whether it is correct.

The *World*—Mr. Gladstone, when he heard of the Anglo-Turkish Convention, observed that it gave him the idea of having been concluded in Bedlam between Don Quixote and a dancing Dervish.

The Emperor of Russia has been (says *Vanity Fair*) much gratified by the success of Count Schonvaloff at the Congress, and prefers him to all competitors as the successor of Prince Gortschakoff, who will shortly retire from the post. In the event of Count Schonvaloff being appointed Chancellor, he will be replaced as Ambassador in London by General Woronzoff.

Vanity Fair says in the course of an article on the Vernacular Press Bill—"No man in his senses would deny that it might become necessary at any moment to put the press of India, both native and European, under the most stringent regulations. In the event of a war with Russia, for example, no Government could permit journals to parade what they might choose to term the superiority of the Russian rule, or even to censure at that juncture the grave defects which exist in our own administration. This would be not merely to embarrass the Government, but to provoke sedition, and able editors who indulged in such an amusement must take the consequences. But the cry of embarrassing the Government, as Jeremy Bentham pointed out long ago, is one which is constantly raised by feeble rulers to excuse their own blunders, and prevent them from being commented upon. It is a remarkable fact in this connection, that the Government had refrained from giving its reasons—that is to say, if the extracts from the native press upon which the Viceroy in Council had formed his decision—had not been published, people in England, at any rate, would have been satisfied that nothing short of very grave incitement to rebellion could have forced the Executive to such hasty action, and the thing here at home might possibly have blown over without remark. But Lord Lytton, unfortunately for his case, printed and distributed the whole batch of obnoxious matter. A more innocuous series of criticisms never saw the light. The very worst articles are scarcely worth prosecuting, certainly not worth bringing in new and startling legislation for at a critical time."

A hard case.—Here is a hard case which might be published as such, but that imagination looks with horror at the answers which might be sent to it. A gentleman was sitting at a dinner party next to a beautiful lady, whose dress was what the French call very *decolletée*, which means, I believe, very beautiful. A footman was handing round the ice, the lady was leaning forward, but as the footman passed suddenly leant back and struck his hand holding the dish. The spoon, containing a lump of ice, fell down her back inside the beautiful or *decolletée* dress! What was the gentleman to do? I ask for no answers, and am trying to forget the case.—*Vanity Fair*.

THE JOWAKI CAMPAIGN.

Captain Tretter, in the introduction to his account of the Jowaki Campaign, published in the July number of the proceedings of the United Service Institution of India, writes:—

"The expedition was in many respects unique, as the Afridi border had never been crossed since our troops were armed with rifles or artillery of modern pattern, and no deliberate occupation of any part of their country had ever been attempted. The number of men required for such an operation had naturally been constantly discussed, and estimates could be quoted framed by many of the best authorities on mountain warfare and based on the powers of the old muzzle-loading smooth-bore arms, which contrast curiously with the experience derived from the late expeditions. The nature of the ground over which the Peshawur columns advanced was peculiarly well suited for artillery fire, and it will be seen from the report that the trifling loss which invariably attended the advance and retirement of the infantry is to be attributed at least as much to the accurate practice and judicious employment of this arm as to the long range of the infantry rifles. It will be observed that three different descriptions of artillery were employed, and that each of them was found well adapted for the work allotted to it. The heavy battery in covering the first advance from the plains and the passage of the royal horse artillery guns on elephants to the top of the first ridge, where they in their turn became guns of position and covered the advance of the infantry and Sappers during the destruction of Bori and the ascent of the higher hills towards the Pastoni Valley, and lastly the mountain battery which accompanied the columns through the passes beyond Bori."

BOMBAY.

The following programme will be played by the band of the B. V. Rifles at the Apollo Bunder this evening, weather permitting:—

March.....
Overture.....Military.....Embury.
Polka Mazurka..L'Hirondelle.....Emile Bela.
Selection .....Linda di Chamouni.....Donizetti.
Waltz.....Manolo .....Waldteufel.
Galop .....Nur Schnell.....Roth.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India on the 8th August was Rs. 1,66,99,549-15-10.

The Rev. Mr. Alfred Young, the new pastor of the Baptist Church, arrived yesterday from England. He will conduct divine service at the Baptist Chapel, Byculla, from Sunday next.

The Peruvian ship Nueva Providencia, from Bombay and Tellicherry to Havre, has put into Port Elizabeth with mainmast cut away and cargo badly damaged, having had 7 feet of water in her hold at one time. She must dock for repairs.

We hear that it is the intention of some enterprizing native cotton merchants to erect a Nasmyth's patent baling press at Ahmednuggur, which will turn out bales of the most advantageous size at Rs. 2-12 per bale, including bardana and iron lashings.

Death of the Hon'ble Silva Compos.—A telegram has been received in Bombay announcing that the Hon'ble Silva Compos, judge of the High Court of Goa, died yesterday of typhoid fever at Goa. Mr. Compos was father-in-law of Mr. F. H. Brito, acting Deputy Registrar in the High Court at Bombay, and also of the murderer of Mr. Roonan.

Assault.—A Parsee named Muncherjee Aspunsarjee was yesterday adjudged guilty by the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of committing an assault against a European woman named Dina Tracker, residing at Cursetjee Sooklajee Street. He was fined Rs. 25, or in default to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

Robbing the dead.—A mucoadum named Bhicoo Dewjee, attached to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of stealing four gold ear ornaments from the dead body of Muthoo Goorja, who died at the said hospital in the month of June last from cholera. He was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

Criminal Misappropriation of Currency Notes.—A Hindoo named Mothoeram Shiva was yesterday convicted by the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of criminal misappropriation of currency notes to the collective value of Rs. 500, the property of Harry Harman, a seaman of H. M. S. Spartan. It appears that on the 4th instant the complainant reported to Mr. Inspector Brewin the loss of a purse containing ten currency notes of Rs. 50 each, which he suspected to have been stolen or dropped from his pocket, and upon information received the police officer arrested the prisoner on suspicion, when on searching his person several notes for Rs. 50 each were found. The remainder of the currency notes together with the purse were traced to another man whom the prisoner entrusted with them. The prisoner was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.

Short causes at the High Court.—At the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Green, Pragjee Kessowjee sued Jeitha Meghjee to recover Rs. 22,500, money lent by the plaintiff to the defendant. Mr. Peroshaw Mehta appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant, who appeared in person, produced an extract from his schedule in which the debt was admitted. His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 22,500, with interest and costs, with stay of execution against the person of the defendant until the next Insolvency Court day.—Before the same learned judge, Framjee Sorabjee sued Jaeejee, widow of the late Dadajee Pestonjee, to recover a sum of Rs. 1,000 lent on a promissory note dated 5th September 1877 with interest at 1 per cent per month. Mr. Starling appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Macpherson, for the defendant, said his client wanted to file a written statement. Issues were, however, raised as follows:—

1. Whether the defendant promised to pay the amount sue in the plaint alleged; and 2, whether demand had been made of the defendant by the plaintiff as alleged. The further hearing of the case was finally adjourned for another day.

CRICKET.

A match was played yesterday between two elevens of the Bombay Gymkhana—the "Byculla Club" *versus* "The World." The following are the scores:—

Byculla Club.

W M Tennent	b Mull	30
L R W Forrest.....	b Macrae	0
F L Steele.....	run out.....	23
C A W Cameron	b Mull	28
A B Chalmers, ct Moll,	b Whitehead	13
C Lyon	b Moore	29
C L Young	not out.....	6
A Lang	absent	0
G K Remington at French,	b Moore	1
Hamilton Maxwell	b Moore	0
	Byes.....	4
	Leg bye	1
	Wides	3
	Total...	137

The World.

T H Moore, ct Lyon,	b Cameron	22
M E Rayner, ct Tennent,	b Young	5
J Lee French	b Young	3
F F Hensley.....	b w b, Steele.....	2
L C Balfour	b Young	14
W B Young	b & c Young.....	8
A Mull, c Maxwell,	b Young	2
W F Whitehead	b Cameron	2
E M Johnson	not out.....	0
A Arthur	absent	0
F C Macrae	absent	0
	Byes	4
	Total...	62

Mortality in European armies.—A statistician has been calculating the relative rate of mortality in the different European armies. The result of his researches is that the Prussian and Saxon armies are lowest in the scale; the next lowest are those of England and France; while service in the forces of Austria and Russia is the most dangerous. The exact figures are—Prussia, 7·2 per 1,000; England, 8·4; France, 8·7; Belgium, 10·7; Italy, 11·6; Portugal, 12·7; Russia, 14·7; Austria, 15·3. Taking figures, however, as they are, and making a certain allowance for, at any rate, the reasons assigned for the differences in mortality are not very clear. It is difficult, for instance, to see that the climates of Prussia and Austria are so diverse as to place the former on the one end of the latter on the highest scale; and a similar remark would apply to Italy and Portugal.—*Broad Arrow*.

Polo.—A Lady writes:—"I had a dreadful experience last week in witnessing a polo match at Hurlingham, and one that I never wish to go through again. The unfortunate ponies were spurred hard the whole time their riders rode them, and their sides were raw and dripping with the blood. When we discovered on their coming near enough in what a condition the poor animals were, we all rose and went away, feeling perfectly sickened. What a sport! And all this spurring was not necessary, for there were two riders who rode without spurs and were the latter on the highest scale; and women look on and enjoy such things? And how can men write letters to the newspapers about the bearing rein, and say nothing against this, which is far worse." I agree with my correspondent, polo is a cruel sport to the ponies, I myself being disgusted with it on seeing the poor little brutes get often struck over their shins. I am told that the authorities of the Hurlingham Club are on the look out to prevent any officers of the Royal Humane Society from entering the precincts of the Club while the Anti-Bodkin Bill is played. If the Club has nothing to fear from the supervision of these officers, they should be admitted; if they are not admitted, the exclusion is in itself next to an admission of cruelty.—*Truth*.

Charles Mathews.—A fact came to light at Charles Mathews' death, that not even his wife in all their married life was aware of, that he always carried a Testament in the plain alleged; and 2, when a further demand had been made of the defendant by the plaintiff as alleged. The further hearing of the case was finally adjourned for another day.

THE CHARGE OF PERJURY ARISING OUT OF MR. C. H. DEWEY'S CASE.

The case of Mr. C. H. Dewey *vs.* Luckumsey Poonsey was called on for hearing yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper. The defendant stands charged under Section 193 of the Indian Penal Code with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding in respect of a case whereof the present complainant was the defendant, and the present accused was complainant, charging the former with receiving illegal gratifications as a public servant.

Mr. Gill, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Walker, of Messrs. Chalk and Walker, appeared on behalf of the prosecution, and Mr. Craigie, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, for the defence.

Before proceeding with the case, Mr. Gill read the order of the High Court for this prosecution, and then proceeded to call evidence for the prosecution.

Hurry Gopall was called, sworn and examined by Mr. Gill, said—I am a clerk in the Second Presidency Magistrate's Court, Girgaum. I produce the information and depositions of the accused Luckumsey Poonsey in the case of the Empress *v.* Cornelius Henry Dewey, dated respectively the 14th and 29th May, 1878. I also produce all the exhibits to the deposition, put in evidence before the magistrate in this case. On the information and deposition of the defendant laid against Mr. C. H. Dewey before the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee was then read by Mr. Gill to the Court, when he called Mr. Dewey, who was re-sworn and examined by Mr. Gill. I have heard the information and deposition of the prisoner just read. I am the person whom the prisoner states he recognised in that information on the 15th May, 1878. In the month of March and April, 1877, I was living at Byculla and not at Colaba. I never recollect the accused and one Junardhun mentioned in the information ever coming to me at Colaba. I do not recollect receiving Rs. 80 from Junardhun in the presence of the accused. I can positively say that such an event never happened. I did not as alleged, on payment of such sum, give the accused an order in writing to one Nana, foreman at Carnac Bunder. I did not at any time receive the sum of Rs. 100 from the accused, and I did not give the accused an order for ten waggons as alleged. The accused was not in the habit, to my knowledge, of going to my house for waggons: he came there only on two occasions. I went to reside at Colaba with an English family, the members of which are, Mr. George Gordon, Mrs. Gordon his wife, Mrs. McDowell, Mrs. Gordon's mother, and Mr. W. McDowell, Mrs. McDowell's son. Mrs. McDowell is an old lady; Mrs. Gordon about 25 or 26 years old. I never received a chit at my office from Mrs. McDowell, which was said to be brought by the prisoner, or from any other old lady. I never gave the prisoner an order for waggons on receipt of that alleged chit. I never received a letter from Mrs. Gordon or any other young lady brought to my office by prisoner. I never gave prisoner an order for waggons to go to Nana on the receipt of such alleged chit. I went to live at Colaba in the first week in June 1877. The first occasion, to the best of my recollection, when the prisoner came there, was in the commencement of July 1877. After the prisoner as named, I asked him what he wanted; he replied that he wanted some waggons. I told him to come to the office, and he could apply for what he wanted there. He then came up to the verandah, where there were present Mrs. McDowell and Mrs. Gordon. I think they could have heard what passed between me and the prisoner. I remarked to them when I passed through the verandah—"I wish these men would not come bothering me here." After that I went upstairs to my own room. On the second occasion which was on the evening following, I was walking home, and as I was entering the outer door-way I noticed, about half way across the road, this prisoner. After I had got upon the outer doorsteps I heard a person call out "Sahib, Sahib." I turned round and saw the prisoner. I was annoyed and said, "Here is this beast again." The ladies were sitting as they were on the previous occasion, and there was Mr. W. McDowell also standing by the ladies. I said to the prisoner, "If you come again I will certainly kick you away." I said that in Hindoostanee. The prisoner then went away I believe, as I did not see him again. Mrs. Gordon made a communication to me in respect of the prisoner in the presence of Mrs. McDowell and Mr. W. McDowell, and I afterwards went to my own room. I do not remember seeing the prisoner before the first occasion, and I did not know prisoner by sight, to my recollection, before these two visits. I first knew him by name when I saw information was read over at the Girgaum Police Court on the 15th May last. It is not true that the prisoner was introduced to me by Junhardun. I see these two chits; this one (Exhibit G), is addressed to one Vishnoo Succaram, Carnac Bunder. Vishnoo Succaram was then my assistant. Three figures at the top refer to the date 7th July 1877. At that time the loading beyond Kirkee must have been stopped. The two lines drawn across the (Exhibit G), and the initials V.S. denote that Vishnoo Succaram had received the chit. The statement in the deposition, that the prisoner paid me Rs. 100 at my house is false. It is also false to state that I saw him on seeing him I came out into the chawly and asked me for ten waggons, and after he gave me notes of the value of Rs. 100 I said—go; and that on the following day I gave him this chit to one Narayen Cassinath at the Boree Bunder station. I see this list (Exhibit C), it is in the handwriting of Narayen Krishna, a clerk who was then in my office; it is in his handwriting up to the name of Hurry Banjee, and the names on the back of the sheet are in the handwriting of Narayen Krishna, a foreman who used to be at the Carnac Bunder. Judging from the endorsement it must have been written by my order. These are names of applicants for waggons in their order. The number of waggons to be given to each applicant are in the handwriting of the respective clerks who wrote the names. He endorsement M. F. dated 5th July, 1877, is in the handwriting of Framjee Merwanjee, the head clerk. Gumma Ramjee's name is on both sides of the sheet in the handwriting of both the clerks who wrote them. This chit (Exhibit C) was an order to Vishnoo Succaram to give Gumma Ramjee's name in the distribution list for 15 waggons in his turn. The practice was to put down the names of the applicants and the number of waggons that each wanted. At the time I wrote this chit (Exhibit G.) to Vishnoo he had taken charge of the Carnac and Nicol Bunder as my assistant. I do not know, as alleged in the deposition, that I gave this chit (Exhibit Q), to the prisoner on receiving a chit at my office at Boree Bunder from a young lady which was brought by the prisoner. It is not true, as alleged by the prisoner, that I tore up such letter, and made him sit for an hour and then gave him this chit (Exhibit C). This is written on one of my office forms; the figure 2 on it is 28, purporting to be of date. I cannot tell on what month. The chit is in my handwriting. I do not know by sight Gamma Ramjee to whom this chit is given. At that time there was such a pressure for waggons, that if a native got an order for them he would not delay a day in loading them. It is very improbable that anyone holding this chit (Exhibit C) would wait 25 days before loading them, unless his turn did not come for 25 days. A merchant would have no object to bribe if he did not want them for that period.

At this stage, the examination of Mr. Dewey was adjourned to the 21st instant.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

The Prince of Wales returned to London from Paris early on Monday morning. In the afternoon the Prince and Princess visited the London Hospital, and minutely inspected the numerous wards of that institution. On Tuesday their Royal Highnesses went to Dartmouth, and on the following day the Princess distributed prizes to the cadets of the Britannia training-ship.

On Saturday the Earl of Beaconsfield arrived at Osborne upon a visit to the Queen. On Monday Her Majesty invested the Premier with the Order of the Garter. It is also announced that the Queen has conferred the Garter upon the Marquis of Salisbury.

In the House of Lords on Friday Lord Salisbury, replying to Earl Granville, said at present he had no official information to communicate with respect to slavery in Cyprus. On Monday Lord Cairns, Lord Penzance, Sir Napier and Ettrick, said that all the information that could be obtained relating to the famine in India would be laid before Parliament. On Tuesday Lord Beaconsfield brought up a Message from the Crown, announcing Her Majesty's consent to a marriage between the Duke of Connaught and Princess Louise Margaret of Prussia. Last night the Royal Message with regard to the Duke of Connaught's marriage was considered, and an address in reply was agreed to.

In the House of Commons on Friday morning Lord Hartington, having ascertained that the Government did not intend to make any early statement in that House with respect to the Berlin Congress, gave notice of a resolution deprecating the Anglo-Turkish Convention and the neglect of Greek interests. The debate has since been arranged to commence on Monday. On Monday Mr. Bradlaugh's notice of an amendment against Lord Hartington's resolution, and Mr. D. Plunket of another directly approving the policy of the Government at the Congress. On Tuesday the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought up the Royal Message relating to the Duke of Connaught's marriage. Mr. Gladstone then called attention to the Vernacular Press Act, to which he stated several objections, and concluded with a resolution affirming the necessity of annual returns to Parliament of all proceedings under the Act. Mr. O'Donnell moved an amendment still more strongly condemning the Act, and after a long debate Mr. Gladstone's resolution was defeated by 208 to 152, and Mr. O'Donnell's amendment was negatived. Last night, after some preliminary explanations, Mr Gladstone withdrew his motion for the production of the Anglo-Ottoman agreement. The Royal Message with reference to the marriage of the Duke of Connaught was then considered, upon which Sir C. Dilke moved for precedents anterior to the present reign to justify the grant of an annuity; but Mr. Gladstone and the Chancellor of the Exchequer argued that the surrender of the Crown Lands rendered such application a necessary consequence, and the motion was rejected by 320 to 33. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved a grant of an additional £10,000 a year to the Duke of Connaught, and of £6,000 to the future Duchess in case of widowhood, which, after some little discussion, was agreed to.

The principal secretaries of the British Plenipotentiaries at Berlin, Mr. Montagu Corry and Mr. Philip Carrie, are to receive the distinction of Commanders of the Order of the Bath.

Mr. Gladstone on Saturday delivered a long address to the members of the Southwark Liberal Association, eulogising the system of local party associations, severely criticizing the conduct of the British Plenipotentiaries at the Berlin Congress, declaring the Convention with Turkey to be opposed to the interests of this country, and accusing the Government of the most extravagance and a desire to withhold information from Parliament.

Mr. W. E. Forster presided on Saturday at the annual dinner of the Cobden Club, and in his speech he condemned the Eastern policy of the Government, holding it to be the duty of the Liberal party to oppose and, if possible, to reverse it.

The Cricket match between Cambridge University and the Australian Eleven was played at Lord's on Monday and Tuesday, Cambridge winning in one innings with 72 runs to spare. On Tuesday evening the Australian cricketers were entertained at a dinner at Willis's Rooms, the Duke of Manchester being chairman on the occasion.

Eight men and two women were convicted at Manchester Assizes of having been actively engaged in the riots and destruction of property at Burnley during the recent strike. Sentences were passed ranging from five years' penal servitude to one month's imprisonment.

The Grand Jury at Lifford Assizes returned true bills against three men charged with the murder of Lord Leitrim and his servants, but upon the application of the Crown lawyers the trial has been postponed until the next Assizes.

The Bank of England discount rate remains at 3½ per cent., and, owing to a shortage supply of money, the outside rate is up to 3 per cent. The Stock Markets have been rather unsettled during the greater part of the week. For the first day or two the upward movement in Turkish bonds continued, but since then the market for them has been very dull, and at the close last night both British railways and foreign securities were flat all round.

Obituary.—Major-Genl. W. S. Row Ben. Ret.; Major-Gen. J. S. Gell, Bom. Inf.; Surg. H. Webster, Mad. Ret.; Col G. S. Cotter, C. B., Mad Ret.; Capt. Sir G. Biddlecombe, R.N., C.B.; Admiral Sir H. R. Yelverton, G.C.B.; Dr. T. Oldham, F.R.S., late of the Geological Survey, India; Mrs. Julia Cecilia Stretton; A. Anderson Uncov. I. C. S.; Major Cosmo Gordon, Mad. S.C.; E. C. Middleton, J. P. and D. L. for Leicester; W. F. White, J. P. and D.L. for Middlesex.

The Treaty of Berlin has been the chief subject of discussion in France and Italy during the past week, but the excitement prevailing in the first named country has greatly subsided, and M. Gambetta has proclaimed his belief that the interests of France are in no way damnified by the arrangements of the Congress accompanied by the Anglo-Turkish Convention. In Italy there have been numerous local displays of anger at the assumed neglect of national interests, coupled with demand for the cession of Southern Tyrol and Trieste; but the Government has discouraged these manifestations, and has declared to the Austrian Government its disapproval of the movement.

The German Emperor has sufficiently recovered to be able to leave Berlin for Babelsberg.

Sir G. Wolseley has assumed his position as Administrator in Cyprus, and has issued a proclamation assuring the inhabitants of equal justice, and a respect for established customs as far as is compatible with morality and civilization.

Workmen's strikes in France are becoming serious. At the Anzin colliery district 9,000 men are idle, and at the Denain collieries the workmen threaten to strike unless their wages are increased. The bakers at Bordeaux, the dyers at St. Etienne, and the silk weavers at Chamont have also struck.

Telegraphic intelligence has been received from Capetown up to the 2nd of July. The Caffie rising on the frontier had been completely suppressed, but the natives in Griqualand West and the Bechuana country were still in insurrection.

LATEST TELEGRAMS PUBLISHED IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE AUSTRIAN OCCUPATION OF BOSNIA.

VIENNA, July 26.

Intelligence from Brod, received here to-day, states that General Philipovich, the Commander-in-Chief of the army of occupation for Bosnia, received yesterday a turkish deputation from Dervent and Turkish Brod, who expressed to the General the anxiety at present felt by the Mahommedan population for their lives, property, and religious liberty. At the same time, however, the deputation gave assurances of their profound devotion towards the Emperor of Austria. General Philipovich replied in very friendly terms that such apprehensions were groundless, and assured the deputation that the Austrians would enter Bosnia as friends, to establish security and justice for all its inhabitants, and to protect and assure equal rights to all religious creeds and usages. The members of the deputation declared themselves to be highly satisfied with the General's reply, and promised to give his assurances the widest possible publicity among their compatriots in Bosnia.

THE STRIKES IN FRANCE.

ANZIN, July

the metal. The present law, he believed, was as efficient to restrain the man who wrote criticism as the man who spoke it. Having read the extracts submitted to him he characterized them as rubbish.] On this handful of rubbish the mind of India has been agitated and disquieted at a critical time, the attention of the House of Commons taken up by it and an indication given that the Government of England is not so sure of its position. I have said enough on this most unhappy subject, and I hope I have kept my word that, while I reserved my judgment on Lord Canning, I would not pass any on her Majesty's Government. I know the responsible Minister feels the responsibility of supporting a measure of this kind. One of the first questions which it fell to my lot to decide was with reference to the conquest of Scinde by Lord Elgin. That came before the Cabinet immediately after it had been effected. There was not a single member of that Cabinet who opposed it, neither did a single member think it could be reversed. I am not, therefore, about to ask her Majesty's Government to take a step of that kind. I feel that we have a choice of evils, and I feel that our Government should not be unduly discredited. There is one way in which the mischief which has been done may be greatly qualified and corrected short of a withdrawal. I am thankful for the modification suggested by the Secretary of State, but that modification does not give any satisfaction to those who have moved in India against the law. Nothing is removed but the censorship; the bonds and the power of punishment remain; the power of inflicting ruin by a perfectly irresponsible power remains, and I propose that we should pray her Majesty to direct that all proceedings under the law shall be reported to the Secretary of State and laid before Parliament from time to time. The mildest course we can take is to ask that these proceedings be reported, for there can be no such salutary influence on the officials as the knowledge that their acts will be reported to their countrymen at home. I am acting in accordance with a thousand precedents in acquiring colonial Acts of Parliament to be laid on the table of the House, not that it was desirable that we should interfere with colonial laws, but that it was desirable they should be brought into review. That, sir, is the spirit in which my motion has been conceived. I think I can see what will happen if such a motion is not allowed to pass. It will be taken on the part of some at least of the official authorities in India as a distinct approval by this House of the Vernacular Press Law—as a distinct approval of the mass of proceeding which I have, perhaps, wearied you in proclaiming, but which was absolutely required to be made known to you as representatives of the people of this country (Cheers). Possibly you may have a substitute—you may have something better. If so, I shall not be so governed by self-love of the proceeding which, in innocence of intention, I have made, as to be unwilling to waive it for something which might be more effectual. But there is another inconvenience which, in my opinion, will happen if this motion is rejected, I think that the proceedings of the Indian authorities will undoubtedly—after they have received such a compliment from the House of Commons as the refusal by the vote of a majority to look into the consequences of this most singular and unprecedented Act—be less guarded and less temperate in some cases than they would be if it were known among all the officers of the Government of India that the eye of Parliament was upon them (Hear, hear). The consequence of that may be that you will have no more aggravated cases of repression under the use of the power of the Act than you would have if you had shown them that you recognized your interest and concern in the matter. Aggravated cases will arise, and will come home by virtue of their very aggravation; they will attract the notice and sympathy of members of this House, accustomed to interest themselves in the affairs of India; and it is not an extraordinary conclusion to hold that the effect of rejecting a motion of this kind—which would tend to give regularity and moderation to the whole of these proceedings—may be not that you will keep the cases under the Act out of the hearing of Parliament, but that you will have more and more atrocious cases, and probably more and more discussion on the subject (Hear, hear). These are the general grounds on which I propose the motion which I have presented to the House. I repeat most strongly that I should exceedingly regret if discredit were to be thrown upon the Indian Government. I have faith and confidence in its general administration. I believe in its good intentions, and in its general prudence and wisdom. I look upon this as an isolated error, and my sincere purpose and design are to offer a contribution towards keeping the consequences of that error within the narrowest possible bounds (Cheers).

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER.—It will not be necessary for me to trespass much upon the patience of the House after the excellent speech by my hon. friend the Under Secretary for India [cheers]. I have not much to add to what he has laid before us, but there are one or two points on which I must say a few words. Justice has hardly been done to the noble Lord the Governor General or my noble friend the late Secretary of State for India [Lord Salisbury] in the descriptions given of the transactions preceding the passing of this Act. It would appear from what has been said that this matter, after being under the consideration of different Viceroys of India, was laid aside, and then suddenly, on a particular day in March, by a telegraphic message, the consent of the home Government was demanded. As a matter of fact the necessity of taking some measures for the purpose of regulating and repressing the excesses of the press of India had been long under the serious consideration of the Government of India. It was a subject of consideration in 1873, and even for years before that time. But what were the circumstances under Lord Northbrook's administration? It desired to proceed against the publisher of a particular newspaper for articles of a seditious and mischievous character, but why was not that done? Some hon. members in this debate sail why pass a new law—the old law was stronger than that proposed? But the difficulty Lord Northbrook's Government felt was this, that because of the severity of the penalties there would be a failure of justice, and thus articles of a seditious nature escaped punishment. Many questions were pressing themselves on the attention of the Government of India. It certainly does appear, from the opening of this telegram of the 12th March, that these considerations were pressing themselves on the Government of India in consequence of the increasing violence of the native press. Anybody who knows what was the opinion throughout the world at that time in reference to affairs in South-Eastern Europe, and who remembers the possible complications of the foreign relations of this country, must be aware that it was a time when seditious writing would be most troublesome, and when it would be necessary to restrict it. It was in consequence of that that Lord Lytton communicated with the Secretary of State. Then, says the hon. and learned gentlemen, the Secretary of State was bound by law to have consulted the Indian Council. Lord Salisbury was not bound to do anything of the sort. The Act under which Lord Lytton and his Council proceeded was passed three years later than that to whom the hon. and learned gentleman refers. It is the Act of 1861, and is called the East India Councils Act. It was not at all necessary even for Lord Lytton to have communicated with Lord Salisbury at all. What he did was to communicate the decision to Lord Salisbury in order that he might be well assured of the why in which it would be received. I am prepared to say that Lord Lytton acted with perfect legality, and indeed, under the circumstances in the only way he possibly could have acted. I am not going to say that, considering the interest which has been felt in the passing of this Act, these are not matters which may fairly be made subjects of discussion. My noble friend, the present Secretary of State, and Lord Lytton himself has expressed his regret that any such measure should have been thought necessary. It is only under pressure of extreme necessity that such a law has been passed. Lord Lytton, in the eloquent language which has been quoted, expressed his regret that he, of all men, should have been called upon to take such a step as this, but we must remember that we are dealing with an Empire in which very different conditions of life and society prevail to those in this country. It is absolutely impossible to apply the same conditions as those existing in English legislation without modification to the legislation in India. What has been done has been done under a sense of necessity. That being the case, what is the position in which we are placed by the course of my hon. friend? My right hon. friend has called attention to this matter in a speech so moderate in tone as to have thrown a tone of moderation over the whole of the debate, which is a matter for great congratulation. I quite think it would have been a matter of serious regret if this matter had not been brought under the notice of Parliament, but the practical position to which the acceptance of this motion would bring us is, I think, one in which we could not so readily agree. I think the general impression which has been created by my right hon. friend's remarks is that he wishes every individual case which comes under the operation of the Act to be reported to the Secretary of State, and thence to be laid before Parliament for its discussion. If this is to be done it will materially change the relations between this House and the Government of India. No sentiment has been more frequently expressed than that the Government of India should be carried on in India. No doubt the relation between the Secretary of State and the Viceroy, and the interest which attaches in this House to all Indian questions, must materially modify that statement, but still it has been accepted as a very general principle that the application of the law in particular cases should be left to those who are on the spot, and who have to administer it. If we agreed to the resolution we should appear to be establishing a principle which might well go very much further than to press prosecutions, and according to which every act of the Government of India would have to be reported to this House. There is no wish whatever to keep from Parliament any information. It would be foolish to attempt to do so. I think we may take it for granted that my noble friend will give instructions to the Government of India to keep him well informed of the proceedings which it may think it necessary to take under the Act. If there is any doubt upon that point I am perfectly willing to undertake on his behalf that it should be done. My right hon. friend has suggested a difficulty which will arise if this matter is pressed to a division. He has said a division might imply a desire to suppress any complaint against the measure. On the other hand, I would venture to point out to him that a division of such a character might imply distrust in the Government of India. We have hitherto acted wisely in endeavouring as far as possible to keep Indian affairs out of our party contests [cheers]; and I think we shall do wisely to abstain from taking a division on the present occasion.

Mr. GLADSTONE replied that the Government had refrained from adducing any extract which could justify the course which had been pursued, and had been obliged to fall back upon the opinion of the Viceroy, which was totally insufficient to justify his proceedings. The Act empowered any local magistrate, with the sanction of the local government, to require the proprietor of any newspaper to enter into a bond for the payment of any sum which he might specify. A proceeding more astounding in its character he had never heard of, and considered that no precedent could be found for any such legislation. The publisher was only required to deposit the sum named, but the Government had the power of confiscating the whole of his capital and the whole of his deposits. With respect to the motion which he had submitted to the House he had endeavoured in it to keep within the bounds of moderation so as to avoid any difficulty and he was greatly disappointed at the offer which had been made by the Government to include any proceedings which might be instituted in the latest reports presented to Parliament. The present day was the 24th of July, 1878, and the last return which had been presented was for 1875-76. It followed, therefore, that if any proceedings against a newspaper took place during the present year the House would have an opportunity of learning the fact not later perhaps than the year 1881. If the Government would give an assurance that in the course of the session any proceedings which might take place should be known he would not press his motion; but he declined to be a party to any such proposition as that which had been made, and, therefore, he must press his motion to a division [Cheers].

The House divided. The numbers were—

For Mr. Gladstone's motion	152
Against it	208
Majority	—56

Sir A. GORDON said that he had voted by mistake against the motion.

Mr. SULLIVAN said he was in a similar position. He hoped the Government would, after the division, consent to the adjournment of the debate before the division was taken on the amendment.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he hoped the House would not think it necessary to adjourn the debate.

Mr. DILLWYN supported the adjournment.

Mr. BIGGAR said he also voted in the majority from a misapprehension [laughter].

Mr. COWEN said it was better to take the division then.

Mr. L. COURTNEY said that if a division were then taken on the amendment it would have a wrong impression in India as to the real feeling of the House on the subject.

After some further discussion Mr. O'Donnell's amendment was negatived without a division.

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(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month (August 1878), is as complete and well got up as the previous number. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting so much correct information.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1878.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JULY 26.

CYPRUS.

Sir W. HARCOURT asked whether the native population of Cyprus since the Anglo-Turkish Convention owes allegiance to the Sultan or to the British Crown; and what will be their status in the event of a war in which the Sultan may be a belligerent and England neutral, and *vice versa*; whether the right conceded by the Porte to the Government of Great Britain to "administer the island of Cyprus" is sufficient by itself to operate as a complete supersession of the sovereign authority of Turkey over the laws and people of that island, or whether it is proposed by some further treaty to define the relative powers of the Sultan and the English Government: Whether the Ottoman Government can be taken to have delegated to that of Great Britain a territorial jurisdiction in its own dominions over the subjects of foreign States, which jurisdiction the Sultan has himself surrendered in favour of those States; and, if not, whether the European Christian States which by usage, treaty, or capitulation possess the right of exclusive jurisdiction over their own subjects in the Turkish dominions in the Levant will retain the same rights under the English administration of Cyprus; and whether all those States will have the right to maintain consular or other courts in Cyprus, and to exercise jurisdiction over their own subjects independent of the authority of the English administrators.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: The questions of the hon. and learned gentleman are of a highly speculative and argumentative character. To answer them fully it would be necessary that the questions themselves should be more elaborated, and the conditions under which they are intended to apply much more fully explained. But the replies I am about to give will, I think, be found to answer them so far as the questions are practical. First, the Convention does not destroy the allegiance of the natives of Cyprus to the Sultan. The natives will, while in Cyprus, be under the protection of the Queen, and bound to render obedience to her so long as the island is occupied. Such a war as the question refers to will not alter their status. Secondly, I think the right ceded by the Porte by the Convention is sufficient to give her Majesty all necessary powers. While the island is administered by her Majesty, her Majesty will exercise the sole jurisdiction over the laws and people of the island subject to the exceptions specified in the Convention. Thirdly, if any other country or the subjects of any other country shall appear or claim to have exceptional right in Cyprus under existing arrangements with the Porte, the position of the claims of such country or subjects will be duly considered. Fourthly, this is a question which cannot be answered until it is known whether any and other right to exercise jurisdiction is claimed by any other State.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

Lord ROBERT MONTAGU asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he would explain why a despatch of instructions, dated June 8, from Lord Salisbury to Lord Odo Russell, and laid before Parliament, was written in contradiction to the secret Agreement between Lord Salisbury and Count Schouvaloff, dated the 30th of May, and which was surreptitiously obtained from the Foreign Office.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER: The only answer I can really make to my noble friend is that I dispute the fact. The question is very much like that which Charles II. put to the Royal Society—how a certain thing was to be explained of which they denied the existence. I entirely deny that there was any contradiction between the despatch of June 8 and the decision of the Government.

Lord R. MONTAGU: Does the right hon. gentleman deny that there is a contradiction between the agreement not to contest the desire of Russia and the instructions to Lord Odo Russell to contest that desire?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER: I must remind the noble lord that the secret agreement, as he terms it, has never been produced or laid on the table by the Government. (Ministerial cheers.) And that the reason which her Majesty's Government have given for not producing it is that taken by itself it does not convey an accurate account of the policy of her Majesty's Government; and I repeat what I said, that there is no contradiction between the instructions conveyed in the despatch of June 8 and the policy of the Government as expressed in their confidential communications to the Government of Russia. (Ministerial cheers.)

THE THREE EMPERORS.

Dr. KENEALY asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he would lay upon the table of the House, before or on Monday next, a copy of the treaty or engagement between the Emperors of Austria, Germany, and Russia, under which the cession of the two provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Austria had already been arranged, as it appears from a statement of the late Foreign Secretary recently made in these terms:—"I will only notice as a curious fact, that, although as I understand that cession was proposed by the British representatives at the Congress, yet we well knew that their transfer to Austria was part of the original engagement between the three Emperors entered into some five years ago."

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER: Nothing is known in the Foreign Office of any such treaty or agreement, and I am quite unable to throw any light on the statement of the late Foreign Secretary.

THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

SPEECH OF MR. GLADSTONE.

THE first anniversary of the Southwark Liberal Association was held on July 20, at the Drill Hall, Neckinger-road Bermondsey. Major Bevington presided, and among those present were Mr. Gladstone, Sir Henry Havelock, Bart., M.P., Mr. James, M.P., Mr. S. Morley, M.P., Mr. G. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., Mr. Watkin Williams, M.P., Mr. Rylands, M.P., Mr. E. Jenkins, M.P., Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart, M.P., Mr. Anderson, M.P., Mr. Stansfeld M.P., Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., and Professor Fawcett, M.P.

Mr. Rabbits proposed—"That on this, the occasion of the first anniversary of the Southwark Liberal Association, this meeting rejoices at the great advantages to the cause of Liberalism which have resulted in the borough of Southwark, and the other metropolitan boroughs which have followed its example, and looking at the policy and acts of the existing Government, its frequent preference of the interests of classes to those of the community, its unwarranted extension of the prerogative of the Crown, its want of due regard for the authority of Parliament and of due sympathy with the claims of justice and freedom in the great question of the East, and the constantly increasing expenditure and burdens of the country, this meeting urges upon all Liberals the absolute necessity of using every legitimate means of bringing about a change in the national policy."

Mr. Dunn seconded the resolution, was supported by Mr. Newell.

Mr. Bayley, hon. sec., proceeded to read a congratulatory address to Mr. Gladstone, after which three cheers were given for the right hon. gentleman.

Mr. Gladstone said—Major Bevington, ladies, and gentlemen, I must not allow myself to be drawn aside by the flattering language of this address from the recollection that the purpose for which we are here is mainly, and, in the first instance, a matter of business, a matter of political business, a matter of party business, (hear, hear). I shall speak to you first on this as strictly a matter of business, and will then offer a few words on the address you have been kind enough to present to me. I am here in the redemption of a pledge which was obtained from me by Mr. Bayley about nine or ten months ago. He acquainted me that it was intended, and had, in fact, been arranged, to introduce into the borough of Southwark what is commonly called the Birmingham Organisation for the Liberal party of the borough (hear, hear). That mode of organisation—upon which I should have been slow to pronounce an opinion without sufficient practical knowledge had I rested only on the strength of my own judgment, but with regard to which I was aware not only of the just authority that attaches to the people of Birmingham in a question of this kind, who have in so many respects afforded a model and a pattern for the politics of the Liberal party throughout England, and I was also aware that a very large number of the borough constituencies of England—upwards of one hundred, I think—had, even so early as last summer, adopted that kind of organisation [hear, hear]. Now gentlemen, it appears to me that it is a kind of organisation that is, in the first place, thoroughly liberal in its spirit; and, as your object is to promote the Liberal policy in the action of the State, so it is most desirable that you should carry a liberal principle in the mode of arranging your electoral machinery, and that it should be *bona fide* placed upon a basis so broad as open as to give the fullest possible display to the sympathies and convictions of the entire body of the party [hear, hear]. You know very well that under this arrangement [illegible] to every man who calls himself a Liberal—for we may safely throw aside the insignificant fraction of those who would perpetrate a bad joke, and call themselves so without really meaning that they are Liberals; the habit of Englishmen in politics is to say what they mean—it is the privilege of every man who calls himself a Liberal to enrol himself in his own ward of his own borough. Having so enrolled himself, he is able to choose the representatives for the central committee, and the central committee so chosen by the entire body of the party are the persons upon whom it devolves in the main to conduct and manage the interests of the Liberal party of the borough, including that most important of all events—the choosing of the representatives who are to be recommended for the suffrages of electors (hear, hear). In truth, it too often happens that it devolves of necessity upon a handful of persons to recommend candidates for the suffrages of the electors. The aim of this system is that, although the recommendation shall proceed from a body, it shall proceed from a representative body, so that the electors should have the best security that fair play has been given to the form of Liberal opinion which they may individually represent in the choice of those candidates, and in the general conduct of the Liberal affairs of the borough [hear, hear]. Now, gentlemen, looking at the matter in that light, it appears to me that this organisation is founded upon a broad, a sound, and a practical basis [hear, hear]. There are two faults in the Liberal party—one of them is that it does not pay sufficient attention to the matter of organisation [hear, hear], and to bringing its real strength to bear at the time when the appeal is made to the people to choose their representatives, whereas the Tories are well organised. In many places the Liberals are all abroad; some are going one way and some are going another [hear, hear]. And the result of that is that the majority is defeated by the minority. Now, gentlemen, defeat in itself is not disgraceful; but it is disgraceful when the majority is defeated by the minority, and it is that disgrace which, by this organisation, it is hoped that you may do something to remedy [hear, hear]. There is another view in the matter of the action of the Liberal party, and that is when particular sections of it—or even particular individuals, or small knots of persons in it—set up some particular crotchet, or that which is not a crotchet that which is a sound opinion, and which only becomes a crotchet when it is pushed to extremes, and when it is made an excuse for withdrawing all attention from all other objects of a Liberal policy. There is a disposition too often among us for these small sections and ramifications of party to give undue favour and importance to the subjects to which they happen to be themselves attached, and thereby to create divisions, which have the effect of giving to a Tory minority in many boroughs of the country that representation which really belongs to the larger section of the people [applause]. It is not my part to become a propagator of this doctrine concerning local Liberal organisation in the country at large; but I attach so much importance to the discovery of some practical remedy for these evils now existing in the Liberal party, of which I have seen, and which you, too, have seen for the last five years the unfortunate effects, that I did go last year to Birmingham to pay to the people of that great town the compliment of acknowledging the services they have rendered to the public and to the national cause by the putting into action this method of political organisation [hear, hear]. And when I learned that you had been the first in this great metropolis with its four millions of people, to introduce this method of organisation, and to recommend it to the people of London, I was most anxious to join with you in some way [hear, hear.] Therefore, I have come among you to add my views—whatever they may be worth—to yours, for the purpose of recommending that, now that we have an opportunity, and before the dissolution—which cannot be very long postponed—we should take measures for obtaining for ourselves what we think we have not now got—a fair representation in Parliament, in proportion to our share of the constituencies, of the party to which we belong (applause). Now gentlemen will you allow me to add one word of caution on this subject? By entering into an organisation of this kind you give a new pledge to the country to do your public duty. And let me tell you, if you create such an organisation, and it fails of its purpose, after it is found that it meets the purpose which will prevail where the object is to obtain the fairest and fullest representation of the views of the entire body, and in consequence of that we either see again the scandal which was not uncommon at the last election, of a number of the Liberal party putting themselves into competition with one another for a place which they were certain or very lightly to hand over to the Tories; or even short of that public manifestation of failure and discredit—even if, short of that, the proceedings of the body should be so inefficient as to give dissatisfaction to the general minds of those members, rely upon it that, after such a failure as that, you will stand, not merely not in a better position, but in a great deal worse one than before. This is the pledge upon which you intend to act as intelligent men, in choosing the best men, that is, the best men for the purposes you have in view. In that spirit I trust you will proceed (hear, hear). I am sufficiently sanguine to anticipate great advantage to the party, and therefore to the country, from the success of this organisation; but I cannot disguise from myself this, that if it should be neglectfully or injudiciously worked, then, like every other means of procuring a useful end which fails, it will reflect discredit upon those who caused its failure, and will probably leave them in a position worse than they were in before [hear, hear.] You have only to act upon the principles of Liberalism, to give to the opinions of every man in the constituency fair play, to gain the end it has in view [hear, hear]. Some of us are Nonconformits, and some of us are Churchmen, some of us are Whigs, some Liberals, and some are Radicals; but we must join together and fairly compare our views as friends, and then let us, with the good sense and prudence which is always characteristic of Englishmen when they are acting for a practical purpose—let us then fairly amongst ourselves use our judgment in the direction which in good faith we believe to be the best to conform to the principles and the wishes of the majority (applause), and the minority will then meet with its reward—I mean now the minority of Liberals. It will have its reward in the good feeling that is engendered in the disposition of the majority, to give them another turn. In this they will have their reward, that if the organisation has not done all that might be desired in the sending of men to Parliament, still at least it will attain this, that they will send to Parliament men who will act upon the broad lines of the Liberal policy; and they will be pledged to a large portion of the objects which all of us must desire, even if they cannot in every individual case fill up the whole measure of individual wishes and aspirations (applause). And now, gentlemen, what I should like to say to you is that, in my opinion—I put myself now in the position of a Liberal elector—there never was a time when I, for one, so to speak, should be more ready to put into my pocket my own individual preferences between this and that portion of the Liberal party, and to be satisfied that when a man is in uprightness and sincerity a Liberal politician, to take him as a Liberal politician and to trust him as such, and to hope and believe that in that way the public interests will be best maintained (hear, hear). It is sometimes said, gentlemen, that in this country there is very little difference between the ins and outs, except that one set of them happens to be in possession of office, and that the other set is in expectation of office (laughter, and hear, hear). I can quote the sarcastic description without feeling myself stung by it (laughter, and hear, hear), as I am neither in possession of office nor in expectation of it. I am obliged respectfully to enter dissent against some portion, not only of the kind and laudatory terms in the address, but against the indication of a disposition to regard me as suited after my long years of labour to undertake the charge which I have borne in the past times, but which I have renounced, and which I hope to see in the hands of younger, abler, and more efficient men (cries of "No, no"). As you are all Liberal politicians, if you do not share my opinions you will respect them (hear, hear). But whatever force there may have been, under given circumstances in that description of party differences, I must say that if I can form a judgment, there never has been a period when the differences between these parties have been more broadly pronounced (hear, hear), more clearly declared. If a man cannot see that now he is blind indeed (hear, hear, and laughter). I appeal to our friends the Tories for support to what I have said on that point. Do they say that there is little difference between the two parties? On the contrary, do they not tell you that there is great difference between the two parties? (Hear, hear.) Is not every department, according to their view of the matter, filled by a perfect and infallible Minister? Are we not told that the honour and the interest, the pride and the prestige, as they call it (laughter), and all the rest of it, are now at length rescued from the degradation to which they were submitted in Liberal hands, and that we have attained a position so high that we are really the admiration of all the world? I agree with our friends the Tories that there is a wide, aye, at present, almost an immeasurable gulf between these parties, only I take the liberty of settling the matter that is in difference in rather a different form. For a long time the idea that there was little difference between the parties was fostered by the action of Tory Governments. Hence it so happened that we had three Tory Governments one after another—in 1852, in 1858, and in 1866—everyone of which was in a minority, and was living, as I may say, on Liberal charity doled out to them [laughter]. But gentlemen, we did not then know what a Tory Government was. We had had, indeed, some indications and some symptoms, but we did not know what the full bloom of it was, or what kind of title it would establish to the gratitude of the country [laughter] when supported, as it is now supported, by a considerable and by a perfectly inflexible and an impenetrable majority. They have now plenty of elbow-room, with an Opposition comparatively feeble and divided, I mean divided particularly as regards Ireland, which has given the Government a positive and immense advantage, and, whatever else they can say, it never can be said that we are not justified in judging them by the acts of the last five years (applause). Well, then, gentlemen, I really think the time has come when it would be well for the people of this country to have the power of pronouncing upon those acts themselves and upon the Government of the country, and, if the mass of the people, or if the majority of the constituencies like to be governed as we are now being governed—well, it is only fair that they should have the enjoyment of it (hear, hear). If we, gentlemen, are really the minority of the people, let us submit to it. Let us submit to it, but let us try to make ourselves into a majority (hear). Let us submit, I say; let us not grudge that reverence to the popular judgment. But what has been done under this Administration, and most of all, what has been done during the last twelve months—during the last six months—during the last three months (applause)—during the month of June—raises a question broader than any of those questions which have divided Tories from Liberals during the last half century; for it is substantially whether you are to be governed, your future pledged and compromised, your engagements enormously extended, and your taxes enlarged and widened, and all this done not only without your assent, but without your knowledge [hear, hear], and not only without your knowledge, but with the utmost care to conceal from you the fact [hear]. Until the arrangements had been completed under which you find yourselves tied, hand and foot, and bound with the care of a new continent—a continent full of disorganisation and misgovernment—a continent placed at two or three thousand miles from yourselves—and you are to be charged, without limit of time, with the responsibility of the good government of that continent by an act not done by you, but done for you, although, I venture to say, there is not in Europe a Government—no, not even a despotic Government—that has so acted, that has dared [hear, hear] to enter into such an engagement on behalf of the nation whom it ruled [cheers]. I say, then gentlemen, it is full time—I will explain my meaning a little further—it is quite time that the people of this country should on the earliest convenient opportunity, be consulted as to the mode in which they are being governed, and that, if these things are to be done, they shall be done, not in the dark, not behind your backs, but before your face, and with your knowledge—perhaps against your will and my will, but with the will and with the full concurrence of the majority of the people entitled to give expression to their sentiments. Gentlemen, with regard to the questions at home, you know very well that nothing has been done by the present Government to narrow the differences between the Liberals and the Conservatives. There is the question of the extension of the suffrage to the counties upon the Liberal basis—general Liberal basis—on which it exists in the boroughs; the time has not yet come when it is convenient to the Tory party for its interests to adopt that question, and, until it becomes convenient, you may rely upon it that it will not be adopted. There is the question of the laws relating to land, which certainly call, in the judgment of Liberals generally, for effective measures with a view to the removal of restraints upon the disposal and the passage of land. There are many other subjects which at present it is not at all needful to enter into intimate; I laid them before the country as well as I could do nearly five years ago, upon the occasion of the general election which resulted in the defeat of the Liberal party throughout England. But it would be detaining you in vain to attempt to make an occasion of this kind available for the exposition of all possible political subjects. I shall confine myself to matters which, I think, are sufficient for the purpose I have in hand. What I wish to say is this, that the old subjects of domestic differences in legislation, which are many and various—I might mention many in regard to the question of religious differences—that all these subjects remain, and are not likely to be taken out of the way by the action of the Tory Government. But I will go to two matters which appear to me to call for your special interest and attention. One is the foreign policy of the Government, and the other is the state of the expenditure and taxation of the country. Although it is not necessary to travel beyond the limits of the Eastern Question, yet that question also is far too vast for me to attempt to treat it suitably and delicately in your hearing on this occasion. And it is extremely difficult to make any selection among the topics which it opens up. So many are they, so fruitful of important matter, that it seems wrong to pass any of them by, and yet it is impossible to dwell upon them so as to convey clear and full ideas to your minds. However, let me try to say a few words upon the two Treaties [hear, hear] of which we have lately heard so much. Now, by what law and upon what standing ground, gentlemen, are you and I to consider treaties like the Treaty of Berlin, which has just been concluded by the assembled Powers of Europe in the face of day, and what is called the Anglo-Turkish Treaty, the Treaty between Turkey and England, which was concluded a month or six weeks before the Treaty of Berlin, not by the assembled Powers of Europe, but by an Ambassador acting in Constantinople on your behalf [hisses], with the Sultan of Turkey—in the dark, in absolute secrecy, but in the name of the people of England, and pledging the people of England to a future course of policy? [Shame]. Gentlemen, I will define practically in one word the position we take and the position we have taken from the first about the Eastern Question. We are not the friends of Turkey [hear, hear]. We are not the friends of Russia [hear, hear]. It is not our business to give more than justice to either one or the other, and we have no right to give less than justice to either the one or the other. The cause which we gentlemen, have supported from the first has not been the cause of Turkey or the cause of Russia—it has been the cause of the subject populations (hear, hear). We have seen a horrible and debasing despotism withering and blighting some of the fairest portions of the earth; we have seen the people of those countries degraded by the action of this despotism: and we have seen the degradation which the despotism has produced pleaded as a reason why the despotism should continue. We have seen the degrading despotism bursting out at times into a fury, a cruelty, a savagery, lust, and every imaginable depravity, such as no words are equal to describe; and we have said that, so far at least as our voices goes, we will not be responsible for the continuance of such a state of things. But our language was this, that, by the Treaty of 1856, it was Europe that had pledged herself to look after the affairs of the Turkish Empire. We said it was dangerous to leave it to one Power to deal with these tremendous wrongs. We contended that it was for the entire authority of Europe to be brought to bear upon such a state of things, and that if it were so brought to bear the effect of it would be to produce a settlement, happy for mankind, without the shedding of a single drop of blood. All that we thought and wished was cast rudely aside. Certainly, apparent concessions were made to us, and Lord Salisbury was sent to Constantinople to act a part which we afterwards found it had been decided in England should be nothing but a farce (hear). But in that way time was gained. The strong feelings of the people and action of the people cannot always be maintained; and fresh time was gained for the pursuing of the fatal policy.

A VOICE: Why did not Europe help England?

Mr. Gladstone.—Europe did help England. Have you ever heard of the Berlin Memorandum? Are you not aware that the five Powers of the Continent in the Berlin Memorandum devised a plan for putting an end to the Turkish misgovernment in Bosnia and Herzegovina invited England to accede to it, and England refused? [Applause. In consequence of the obstacles thus placed by England—that is, not by the people of England but by the Government of England—in the way of the joint action of Europe, there broke out a horrible and bloody war. At the close of that war, Russia claimed her compensation. I will speak of those compensations by and bye. Russia claimed her compensation; but remember that that war never should have broken out [hear, hear.] We were told by her Majesty's Government we ought to rest satisfied with sending into the Turkish Government remonstrances upon paper, which we know to be perfectly worthless; but the firm, united voice of Europe, addressed to Turkey, and the prohibition to the Turks to carry over men and means of war from Asia to Europe would absolutely and at once have precluded Turkey from pursuing a course of resistance to the dictates of Europe. Well, now, that is the principle upon which we have proceeded. Through this bloody war, deeply to be lamented, do not let us disguise from ourselves that by the Treaty of Berlin some great results for humanity have been obtained [hear, hear.] Much greater losses have been inflicted upon Turkey than she would have been called upon to endure had the policy we ventured to recommend for them two years ago—about two years ago—been adopted. Between six and seven millions of men who were lately tributary to Turkey have now become independent in Roumania and Servia, and five millions of men who were absolutely subject to Turkey, to her will and caprice, are now either attached to Roumania, Servia and Montenegro, or they are to be formed into a virtually independent, though tributary province of Bulgaria; so that over eleven millions of men the authority of the Sultan has been either entirely abrogated, or so reduced as to leave to him nothing except a limited amount of tribute, a limited amount of pecuniary benefit, while all power of government over the province of Bulgaria, between the Balkans and the Danube, has been entirely taken away from him in full pursuance—although you will not find the phrase in the Treaty—of what has been known in this country as the "bag-and-baggage policy" (hear, hear). Gentlemen, Lord Harrington has given notice of a motion which will raise this question with great fulness in the House of Commons, and we are not in a condition at the present moment to discuss all the points of the Treaty of Berlin, for the protocols which record the proceedings of the Congress are not yet in our hands. What we know we know from the Treaty itself, from the speeches that have been made in the House of Lords, and from the long despatch of Lord Salisbury.

(*To be continued.*)

OCCASIONAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

THE question which Lord Robert Montagu addressed to Sir Stafford Northcote last night has been described as "a question respecting the confidence with which the Government have treated Lord Odo Russell." As a matter of fact, it was a question respecting the good faith of the Government in their dealings with the country. This being its character, the reply of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was about as damaging as it well could be to the Government in whose name it was given. How, we shall proceed to explain.

On the 30th of May last a secret agreement was signed by Lord Salisbury and Count Schouvaloff whereby her Majesty's Ministers "consented not to contest the desire of Russia to occupy the port of Batoum and to guard her conquests in Armenia."

On the 6th of June Lord Salisbury's appointment to act as joint Plenipotentiary with the Premier and Lord Odo Russell at Berlin was announced to him by Mr. Cross.

On the 8th of June Lord Salisbury addressed an instruction to Lord Odo Russell in which he informed him that "there was no ground for believing that Russia would willingly give way in respect of Batoum, Kars, or Ardahan;" that it was "possible the arguments of England urged in Congress would not be able to shake her resolutions in this respect;" but that, nevertheless, Lord Odo Russell was not to abstain from "earnestly pressing upon Russia the justice of abstaining from annexations which are unconnected with the professed objects of the war and profoundly distasteful to the populations concerned, and the expediency, in regard to the future tranquillity of Asia, of forbearing to shake so perilously the position of the Government of Turkey."

Yesterday, the 25th of July, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, in reply to Lord Robert Montagu, that Lord Odo Russel was "cognizant of the confidential correspondence which had taken place" (meaning the the secret Agreement concluded) "between the Governments of England and Russia." Now, if Lord Odo Russell was as well aware as Lord Salisbury of the existence of this Agreement, it follows that Lord Odo Russell knew equally with Lord Salisbury that the instructions sent to him on the 8th of June were "bogus" instructions. But it may be asked, Why should one Plenipotentiary send to another Plenipotentiary instructions which both know to be "bogus" instructions? The much abused public will have no difficulty in answering that question if they bear in mind three things—(1) that English opinion was intensely hostile to the cession of Batoum to Russia; (2) that the Agreement whereby Batoum was ceded to Russia *before* the meeting of the Congress was not meant to be published; and (3) that the despatch which would make it appear that the cession of Batoum was vigorously resisted by our Plenipotentiaries at the Congress *was* meant to be published.

In support of his statement that Batoum, which was held to be a place of much importance when the Salisbury Circular was written, is in reality a port of small value, being incapable of sheltering more than three ships at a time, Lord Beaconsfield read in the House of Lords yesterday evening a memorandum written by the Hydrographer of the Admiralty. In this memorandum (bearing yesterday's date) the statement that thirteen men-of-war and a transport had actually found accommodation in the port is not denied; but the Hydrographer insists that such a fleet could only have been accommodated in an irregular manner. It may have been done, and if it has been done it may be done again; but only in defiance of all orthodox rules, "under exceptional circumstances, and with insecurity." We should like to hear what the Admiral of the fleet of thirteen has to say to the Hydrographer on these points.

To Mr. Gladstone's question, Whether it was intended to present to Parliament a copy of the Agreement between the Marquis of Salisbury and Count Schouvaloff, dated May 30, 1878, Mr. Bourke answered that "her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the paper surreptitiously published could not be laid on the table officially by the Government unless it was accompanied by other documents which are necessary fully to explain it." He added that these documents the Government are not at liberty to publish without the consent of other Powers. And later in the evening Sir Stafford Northcote said that a certain unnamed Government objected to the production either of the Anglo-Russian Agreement or of the "other papers" connected with it. The "other papers" are obviously the difficulty; these, no doubt, being other secret understandings. What a commentary is all this on the proud determination of the English Government to deal with the San Stefano Treaty and the Congress in an open above-board way alone, in scorn of all private agreement and hole-and-corner bargaining!

Supposing that the Sultan does not fulfil the promises upon which the Anglo-Turkish Convention rests, and that therefore the Convention falls to the ground (as we are told by the ministerial prints it necessarily will fall), what then about Cyprus? It is understood on all hands that the island is not taken as the English share in a scheme of partition, but is to be occupied as a means of carrying out the purpose of the Convention; which is, the defence of Asiatic Turkey against any further Russian advance. And if the Convention disappear with the withdrawal of our pledge to defend Turkey from the Russians, can we retain Cyprus? To us it seems clear that we must then evacuate the island, which by the terms of the Agreement remains under the Sultan's sovereignty, or deny the Sultan's sovereignty and stick to it as plunder pure and simple. It is a curious question, and worthy to be considered.

When the Russians imposed upon Turkey their monstrous war indemnity, much anxiety was felt as to the way in which payment would be sought. The hopelessness of getting it in cash was universally recognized; and the supposition was that its equivalent would be sought in territory—or in ships. Nor was this apprehension confined to the breasts of outsiders; it was shared by Ministers and agitated them extremely. By the Treaty of Berlin, the Russians are now excluded from demanding territory by way of payment. But there is nothing in the Treaty to forbid a revival of a claim on the Turkish fleet. And it never was abandoned. Something was said at the time amounting to a *temporary* withdrawal, but the Russian Government are at liberty to revive the claim whenever they see fit. The occasion may arise when the Convention breaks down and Turkey is free to make fresh arrangements. It is as well to note these little matters.

Lord Beaconsfield's Laureate, the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, has been allowed this morning to carry his adulatory romancing to a quite intolerable length. There should be limits to the historical licence even of Court poets and writers of congratulatory odes; and the lies should be drawn so as to exclude absolute and demonstrable "fudge." So, however, it has not been drawn when currency is given to such rhodomontade as we read to-day in the *Times* under the heading of "Austria and the Congress." Here we are told how it was only the firmness of the British Plenipotentiaries that secured the Balkan limit of Bulgaria to Turkey; how "Baron Haymerle, during a long conversation, asked the gentleman with whom he was speaking, and whom he thought in a position to reply to him, the following apparently casual question:—'Do you really believe that there is among the questions submitted to the Congress any one on which England would withdraw.' And how "the gentleman to whom this question was addressed replied without hesitation that England was firmly resolved to withdraw on the question of the delimitation of Bulgaria." And how again, on the following day, the same gentleman, "after having seriously inquired of those who could give him the information, re-asserted to the Baron that it was more than ever certain that England would retire on this question." All this would be more impressive if there were not, as unfortunately there is, a ready means of proving it all moonshine. We are not concerned to inquire whether Baron Haymerle was mystifying the gentleman, or the gentleman was deluding the correspondent, or both the gentleman and the correspondent separately or rolled into one, were engaged in bamboozling the English public; but in any case, the attempt is an audacious presumption upon English inattention to public matters and neglect of published documents. For it happens that the delimitation of Bulgaria was already settled in the Anglo-Russian Agreement, and Russia had therein definitively consented to the restriction of independent Bulgaria within the line of the Balkans. Even had it not been so, we believe we can undertake to say that England and Austria had agreed beforehand to insist jointly upon this delimitation, and that the terms of such a compact will probably be found in one of those papers which, according to Sir Stafford Northcote, there are objections to produce. But after what has already been irregularly produced, it is a little too much to allow foreign flatterers to talk of the "unselfish determination" of England to settle the question of Bulgaria by the Balkan line—even with the proviso, as the Paris manager of Bon Accès, "if no other settlement [illegible] obtained.

THE DIVORCE COURT.

ON July 26 the case of Brooks v. Brooks and Crossdale was heard before the President, sitting without a jury. This was a husband's petition for the dissolution of his marriage on the ground of his wife's infidelity with the co-respondent. Mr. R. A. Bayford appeared for the petitioner, who is an artist. The marriage took place in 1874, at the Registrar's Office at Chorlton. The petitioner's suspicions were recently aroused by an anxiety on the part of the respondent to induce him to go away for a change for a day or two. He started ostensibly for Tadcaster, but returned home late at night and co-respondent was found in the house. Being taxed with misconduct with the respondent, he said he was fairly caught and could not deny it. His lordship pronounced a decree *nisi*, with costs against the co-respondent.

In the suit of Thorn v. Thorn and Sleeman, the husband prayed for a dissolution of his marriage with the respondent on the ground of her infidelity with the correspondent. Mr. Challaghan appeared for the petitioner. The marriage took place at Ladbury Church, near Harrow, in 1874, and was not at the time known to the parents of the petitioner. It turned out to be a most unhappy one, and a separation took place in 1875. The petitioner then went to Australia, and the respondent continued to live in the house which the petitioner's father had provided for them in St. John's-wood-road. The habits of intoxication to which she had given way became worse, and she soon left St. John's-wood for New-cross, where she and the co-respondent lodged in the same house. The petitioner returned from Australia in 1877, and received information then which led him to institute this suit. The President pronounced a decree *nisi* with costs.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

AUSTRALIANS v. CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

(*Sportsman*, July 24.)

ON Monday night, when play ceased at Lord's at the end of the first day of this match, the Australian eleven had scored 17 runs without the loss of a wicket, after having had to follow on in a minority of 174 runs. They had thus 159 runs to make to avert one-innings defeat and after the long scores at Leicester and Hull in the two engagements immediately preceding, there was a strong feeling that they might not only put the University in a second time, but even give the Cantabs a respectable surplus to account for. That such expectations were not realised the sequel will show. Play was advertised to begin at half-past eleven o'clock, but it was quarter of an hour later before the Australian not-outs, Spofforth (fifteen) and Allan (one), were in readiness to oppose the attacks of Messrs. Steel and Morton. The fast bowler, who had proved so destructive to the colonial batsmen on the previous day, was soon at work, and in his second over there was a cheer when one got past Spofforth's bat, the retiring batsman having made seventeen out of 22 runs scored at the fall of the first wicket. C. Bannerman filled the vacancy, and Allan cut Mr. Steel in his next over for three. A similar hit to Bannerman was followed by a four through the slips to the same batsman, and a bad piece of fielding by Mr. Jarvis gave the professional four more runs for a square leg hit from Mr. Morton. In his next over the fast bowler caught Mr. Allan off his own bowling, and the second wicket fell for 41, of which the out-goer's share was only six. Two for 42. Mr. Horan joined C. Bannerman, but the two cracks were soon separated. After a cut for three by Mr. Horan from Mr. Steel, Bannerman drove Mr. Morton hard to the boundaries, Mr. Bligh, at long-off, just touching the ball. Mr. Horan again cut Mr. Steel for three, but in the next over he was unfortunate enough to lose Bannerman, who was thrown out cleverly from cover-point by Mr. Bligh—a rather close thing. Three for 60. Murdoch came in to be caught at point the next ball, and in the succeeding delivery of Mr. Morton Messrs. Gregory and Bailey were both bowled, the fourth wicket falling at 60, the fifth and sixth at 61. Garrett was Mr. Horan's next partner, but the former, too, had a short stay, being bowled by Mr. Morton with the total at 77. Mr. Blackham, the next incomer, got Mr. Morton to square-leg for four in his first over, and an on-drive for the same sum to the wicket-keeper, also from the fast bowler, caused Mr. Morton to give up the ball to Mr. Ford at 95. A faint cheer greeted the appearance of 100 at 1. 3, but immediately afterwards Mr. Ford succeeded in bowling Mr. Horan for a well-played twenty-four. Eight for 102. As A. Bannerman was unable to bat, having again injured the hand damaged in the Swansea match, Mr. Boyle was the last batsman. He had small chance of distinguishing himself, as in Mr. Steel's next over Mr. Blackham was caught at the wicket, and with this the innings closed at 1.10 for the unexpectedly small total of 102. Cambridge were thus left with an easy victory by an innings and 72 runs. The early finish of the match must have been a great disappointment to thousands, as the ground was well filled at one o'clock, and numbers continued to pass through the gates for some time after only to find a few of the Cambridge Eleven at the practice nets. The victory of the University is a very popular one, as it brings a most successful season to a brilliant close, the Cantabs having won every one of the eight matches they have played this year. In this case their triumph was all the more creditable in the absence of Mr. A. P. Lucas. Mr. A. G. Steel did not bowl so well as usual, but Mr. Morton was, in rare form, and to his effective bowling was due in no small measure the success of the University. In all he bowled 33 overs and two balls for 90 runs and 12 wickets (9 bowled). Full score and analysis:—

CAMBRIDGE.

Hon A. Lyttelton, b Murdoch	72	Mr L K Jarvis, b Murdoch	28
Mr E Whitfield, b Spofforth	15	Mr P H Morton, c C Bannerman, b Boyle	11
Hon E Lyttelton, run out	15	Mr C Pigg, b Boyle	11
Mr A G Steel, run out	59	Mr A F J Ford, not out	22
Mr D Q Steel, c and b S. offorth	13	Mr H Wood, b Spofforth	2
Hon Ivo Bligh, c C Bannerman, b Boyle	21	Byes 12, l-b 4	16
		Total	285

AUSTRALIANS.	1st inn.		2nd inn.
C. Bannerman, b Morton	12	run out	26
Mr W L Murdoch, b Morton	47	c Whitfield, b Steel	0
Mr T Horan, b Morton	0	b Ford	24
Mr D W Gregory, c A Lyttelton, b Morton	5	b Morton	1
Mr T W Garret, b Morton	13	b Morton	8
Mr F E Spofforth, b A Steel	0	b Morton	17
Mr G H Bailey, c A Lyttelton, b A Steel	5	b Morton	0
Mr J M Blackham, l b w, b Morton	0	c A Lyttelton b Steel	19
Mr F R Allan, not out	1	c and b Morton	6
Mr H F Boyle, st A Lyttelton, b A Steel	9	not out	0
A Bannerman, b Morton	1	absent	0
Byes 2, l-b 5	7	Byes	7
Total	111	Total	107

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

CAMBRIDGE.—FIRST INNINGS.

	overs.	maidens.	runs.	wickets.
Boyle	37	7	82	3
Allan	26	0	95	0
Spofforth	33.1	4	95	3
Garrett	8	0	10	0
Horan	4	0	20	0
Murdoch	22	6	46	2

AUSTRALIANS.—FIRST INNINGS.

Steel	25	7	59	3
Morton	14.3	10	45	7

SECOND INNINGS.

Steel	24.1	7	47	2
Morton	19	3	45	5
Ford	6	3	3	1

MEMORANDUM BY LIEUT.-COLONEL C. M. MACGREGOR, C.S.I., ASSISTANT QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL ON ARMENIA AS A

for large bodies of troops. A force from England should bring with it a sufficient supply of Maltese carts, which are admirably adapted to the roads of Armenia. Large numbers of the Armenian carts would be available, and there are also on the road several hundred fourgons, a large, heavy, four-wheeled cart introduced from Russia. Pack-horses could be procured from Erzenfan and Sivas. Commissariat officers should be sent on ahead to Trebizond, Baiboort, Erzenfan, and Erzroom; and they should undertake the commissariat arrangements for the Turks also.

From Erzroom to Kars the following routes are available:—

1. Kars to Erzroom—

Mooshad, 4 hours—
The road is nearly level, and is quite good, over black cultivated soil, which is heavy after rain.

Chelpahlee, 4 hours—
The road goes over easy, undulating ground; heavy after rain.

Yenikenee, 6 hours—
The road is level at first, and then ascends for 1 hour by easy gradients to top of the Bohaugh Dagh, whence it goes over easy, undulating ground on top of the range for 2 hours; then it descends easily for hours, the last part into Yenikenee being steepish.

Zeuun, 4 hours—
The road descends along a valley the whole way, and is easy.

Khorasan, 3 hours—
The road goes down the same valley to the foot of a very steep pass 400 feet above it; then over undulating ridges. This ascent is only taken to shorten the distance; the road goes on down the valley and turns this part.

Koprikenee, 4½ hours—
The road is not very good, going over frequent nasty undulations on the left bank of the Aras; but the ground is all soft, and it could easily be improved to any extent.

Hasan Kalah—
The road ascends an easy ridge, then descends easy over an open plain.

Kooroochuk, 3 hours—
Quite level.

Erzroom, 3 hours—
Quite level to the Nalbachan; then an ascent over Deveh Boyun.

2. By Olti.
3. By Khorasan and Yenikenee.
4. By Khorasan and Meshinguerd.
5. By the valley of the Aras and Kagoaman.
6. By Deli Baba and Doghanly.

The most direct route to reach Kars from the sea would of course be from Batoom; but, for the reason already given, this would probably not be available. The most direct route from Trebizond would therefore be to follow the Erzroom road to Vurzuhan in the valley of the Upper Choruk, and then by Isper and Olti to Kars. This route would have to be improved. From the south the most direct route to Kars would be to follow the Bitless-Erzroom route as far as Kop in the Bolanyk district, and keep the bank of the Moorad Soo to Malasgud to the Alashgud district, then cross the Koseh Dagh to Kagizman.

An army coming from India for Erzroom is practically limited to one land line, which is the one I followed, and which I will presently describe. Some other land routes from the Persian Gulf to Erzroom are feasible, but they are either much longer by land, or else go through Persian territory. A force, for instance, might go from Shooster to Kirmanshah or from Baghdad to Sehna, and thence through Agurbian, or it might go from Moosul to Khoole and thence by Bazaeed; but these routes have no advantages, and a glance at the map will show how unsuitable they are strategically. I need say no more about them. There is one other alternative. A force could be sent by sea by way of Suez and Constantinople. Though this route would be feasible, and under some circumstances it might be necessary to adopt it for part at least of a force coming from India, I think the line by the valley of the Tigris is strategically the best. An advance like this of two forces, *each able to hold its own*, from two different quarters, would be more likely to paralyse the Russians, and the plan would have the great additional advantage of more than doubling all facilities for transport and supply. The route from Moosul by Bitlees seeming therefore the only one that it is practicable for a force from India to adopt, I give a detail of the route itself in Appendix A.

The whole of this route (Appendix A) is quite practicable now for infantry, cavalry, and mountain artillery, and field guns could be passed over the bad parts by hand, but with considerable labour. If timely arrangements were made for the despatch of engineer officers, and they were followed as soon as possible by sappers and pioneers, all the bad parts of the road could be rendered practicable by the time the heavier artillery and stores arrived. The road alluded to in the note to Stage 17 is very much better than the one I marched, which, though the ordinary caravan route, is not the best. This joins the above before reaching Bitlees, and has actually been traversed by a large body of Circassians, who carried their baggage on their own clumsy carts. Between Erzroom and Sugeereh, water is plentiful everywhere, except at Sert, and a force should therefore not halt at this place, but either on the Sert river or the ravine to the north of the town. Supplies could be collected at any point on due notice being given, and at Suzeereh, Sert, Bitlees, Kop, and Erzroom considerable depots might be formed.

Between Erzroom and Bitlees fuel is so scarce that it is best to say there is none. The people of the country use cow-dung and a little brushwood, but of course these would go a very little way towards supplying the wants of an army. Therefore it would be necessary to impress on all, the great necessity for economy in this article, and that very special arrangements should be made for storing it. Forage, though not abundant, is procurable on this route, and could be collected in considerable quantity. It is, of course, understood that this country is not practicable for operations in the winter. Snow falls and lies from November to April; and though, if absolutely necessary, infantry and light guns could with immense labour make the journey in winter, it should certainly not be needlessly attempted before the end of March, or after the end of November.

I will now offer a few remarks on the suitability of this route as the main line of operations of a force advancing from India either to assist the Turks or to co-operate with a force sent from Europe. The difficulties of transporting by land the enormous quantity of stores which accompany an army must always render it an object of solicitude to take off the strain as much as possible from this description of carriage. In fact, it may be taken as an axiom that water-carriage should always be used to the utmost possible extent. In this case, the primary base of a force operating from India in Armenia must of course be India, and it is equally a matter of course that the whole army, with its impedimenta, must be transported by sea to the nearest point on land. This point in the present case is Busrah, which must be the port of debarkation from sea-going vessels in any event. From Busrah to Baghdad the navigability of the noble river Tigris has been so fully tested that it is no longer matter for doubt that all the *materiel* as well as the *personnel* of an army could be transported with certainty up to that point by river. This practicability of river transport need therefore only be limited by the advisability of using it to its fullest extent. The Tigris will bear up all it is asked to; but looking to the difficulty of collecting a sufficient number of boats, it would probably be better that all the animals of the force should march up to Baghdad.

From Baghdad to Suzeereh the Tigris could, it is believed, be utilised to any extent to bring up stores. At present there certainly are some obstacles to the free navigation of the river, but these are of a nature which render their removal not doubtful. These are the remains of some old stone barriers, west of Khan Mizrakchi below Samurra, reefs of low rocks running across the river between Tekreet and Humam Alee, and the remains of an old stone dam called the Bund-i-Nimrood, which crosses the Tigris at Awaie, about 30 miles below Moosul, whence to Suzeereh the river is open. While, therefore, the heavier *materiel* was transported by water, troops should march by the direct route which goes by the right bank of the river, by Tarmujeb, Soomeycha, Beled, Tekreet, Khorneyna, Aboochukat to Moosul, and thence by Telis Kof, Semiel, and Peshkhaboor. This route is practicable for carts throughout its whole length. As the mountainous country commences above Suzeereh, it would be advisable to send the troops forward by as many parallel routs as possible; and fortunately many of these exist. Thus (1) a route goes by the Zeitoon valley, between the first and second ranges, and comes down to the Sert river, above its junction with that of Bitlees; (2) the route I travelled and which is given above: this is the most direct; (3) from Sert by Zoke and Kermetta to Bitlees; (4) from Tilo by Zoke; (5) from Suzeereh by Middo, Chekk, and Tilo: (6) from Suzeereh by Middiat, Hussun Kef, and so to Nerjek and Moosh. Above Bitlees, a very important position is Tadvan on Lake Van, which would have to be held in some strength, as it commands a practicable route by Lake Van to Ardish, and thence by the valley of the Saook Soo to Makoo, from which routes diverge to the Russian cantonments of Erivan and Nukhshvan. Once the high table-land of Armenia is reached, there are numberless routes leading north, and force would have no difficulty in marching by different parallel routes and maintaining their connection with each other at the same time. Troops should arrive from India so as to take advantage of the winter months to go through the low country. At this time the climate is splendid, so that no sickness need be feared, and the army could assemble at the northernmost points on the routes, ready to advance directly the melting of the snow made the roads practicable. I have before remarked on the scarcity of fuel, and as this is the greatest difficulty likely to be met with, it will not be out of place if I again call attention to the necessity for timely arrangements being made for its collection at suitable spots. There are three points from which firewood is procurable: (1) from the mountains of Lazistan on the north of Erzroom; (2) from the Soghanli Dagh range on the east; and (3) from the hills of Koordistan south of Bitlees. Arrangements would, therefore, be necessary to organise depots in connection with each of these sources of supply, whence the necessary places on the various routes could be kept supplied. For the first two parts, a train of carts could be organised; and for the last, of pack-animals. Large numbers of horses, suitable for cavalry and artillery, could be procured from the Arabs, and also from the Koords and the villages of Armenia. It would not, however, be advisable to trust too much to these sources, and therefore every arm should come fully equipped with remounts. Baggage horse, suitable for mountain guns and commissariat, could also be procured from the country south, west, and south-west of Erzroom. Mules are not procurable in any number, but unless Persia was hostile, large numbers would be procurable from Kirmanshah and Looristan. Carts of clumsy make, but very suitable to the roads, exist in every village above Lake Van, and would certainly be procurable in large quantities; and as their construction is very simple, any number more could be made in the Soghanli forests and brought down for use. Camels and donkeys are also procurable in very large numbers from the low country of Elszeereh. The latter are particularly fine animals, and should by no means be despised as beasts of burden.

The people of the country would be difficult to deal with. The Armenians are said to have been so oppressed that they would, perhaps, not be very likely to enter very heartily into any operations which had for their object the maintenance of their oppressors. But if they could be assured of present protection and future improvement of their position, they would doubtless assist in the end. The Koords are all robbers, and, as such, would no doubt give trouble by harassing the communications; and the same may be expected from the Arabs. But there would be no open, organised hostility, and their utilisation to the utmost extent as carriers, labourers, guards, or light troops, would gain them all to our side. There is no doubt that every man of these people are as open to the arguments of gold as their neighbours, and there is, besides, a decidedly friendly feeling to the English from Trebizond to Busrah. As in every campaign, it would be necessary to make every possible arrangement to prepare for the arrival of the troops; and though I say so with deference, I write this on the spot with all the country and its resources fresh in my mind; and I would recommend that the following preliminary steps should be taken directly the determination to despatch an army had been arrived at.

The following officers should be sent on ahead by express steamer. A superior officer, who would superintend all arrangements and be responsible that everything possible was done to prepare for the troops. Several officers of the intelligence department (it would scarcely be possible to send too many) should proceed at once by sea to Trebizond and thence to the frontier. So little is known of the country and the people, that every moment would be valuable.

Commissariat officers should be sent at once to Erzroom, Kars, Kop, Bitlees, Sert, Suzeereh, Moosul, Baghdad, and Busrah. Transport officers should be sent to Erzroom, Erzofan, Kharpoot, Diarbekir, Aleppo, Moosul, and Baghdad. Engineer officers will be required to improve the channel of the Tigris and the road up. They should utilise the labour of the country, but should be followed without delay by sappers and pioneers.

In conclusion, I wish to note that I am endeavouring to obtain reliable information as to the approximate numbers of boats available for river transport, and also of the average time taken in ascending the river. With reference to the amount of land-carriage available, I have not attempted to commit myself to figures, as, riding through the country at the rate I did, it was not possible to procure reliable statistics.

C. M. MACGREGOR.

ENGLISH FEMALE CONVICT PRISONS.

WOKING within recent years has become quite a familar word, and, though twenty-five miles from town, is in some respects like a suburb of the metropolis. The prison consists of a magnificent mass of building, in extensive grounds with a large number of residences for officials, constituting altogether quite a little town. All travellers on the South-Western are familiar with the neighbourhood, the wide extent of breezy common, and the fragrant fir plantations. It is a walk of three miles through a pretty unsophisticated country from the railway station to the convict prison. I was directed to cross a wooden bridge, and go by the "Woking River" as the nearest way. The so-called Woking River turned out a canal, apparently disused; there were a few pleasure-boats, but no barges, and the canal is assuming a wild river-like appearance. I should like to turn out a national school to pasture on the never-ending succession of blackberry bushes. I returned by the pleasant high road, with its green margin wider than the road itself, and bordering on some of the finest nursery grounds in England. The air was both soft and bracing, and the site of the prison is admirably chosen on a commanding eminence. It is one of our largest prisons. The number of convicts is hardly ever less than fifteen hundred. Of these slightly the larger half consists of women; the men are all invalids. The excellent climate has made Woking a sanatorium. Broadmoor is for those mentally afflicted, and there is a large number of invalids at Prince's Town Dartmoor; but the male prisoners at Woking are entirely invalids. The result is that the entire arrangements partake much more of the character of a hospital than of a prison. The men employed outdoors looked hearty enough, but a warder, truly said that this was no sign. There might be internal disease. "A fellow seems all right," said a warder, "and the next thing we hear of him is that he is dead." I was shown a room called a Jury Room. There is an inquest on every convict who dies in prison, and at Woking the inquests occur on an average of once a week. If the authorities are satisfied that liberation from prison is essential for a prisoner's life he would most probably be released, but it is hardly likely that a sick convict can procure the same comfort and attention out of doors as he obtains within the prison walls.

The Female Convict Prison at Woking is, however, not an invalid prison. It contains the great mass of female convict prisoners in England, and they appear generally in a high state of health. The different classes of prisoners are distinguishable by their dress. In summer the first class wear lilac, the second dark blue, the third light blue. In winter the three classes wear respectively blue, green, and brown serge. The condition of labourers in the country and of the crowded poor in London streets and alleys is not to be compared with that of the Woking criminals. But at the same time the criminals would gladly exchange their lot for the very poorest in town or country. There are vast enclosed green spaces for exercise, and all around rises a corridor which gives shelter in wet weather. In the exercise hour the prisoners moved about in leisurely groups like school-girls. It was very interesting to watch the prisoners in the "silent" hour and in the "association" hour. In the "silent" hour each woman sits on a stool placed at the door of her cell. There is a dead stillness. In the "association" hour they sit by twos and threes together, and all around was a cheerful hubbub of voices. Each cell has its supply of religious and secular publications, novels and newspapers being excluded. Then I inspected the food department, and, as far as I could judge by the eye, bread and meat, soup and porridge, were all excellent. In this department was Dixblanc, the Belgian, who murdered her mistress in Park Lane under circumstances of peculiar atrocity. She has a good prison character, and is in the first class. Indeed the worst criminals often make the best prisoners. It seems as if they concentrated into a single act all the fierce wickedness of their lives. They are more easy to manage, and on the whole seem a better class than habitual criminals. In the different workshops there was one of peculiar interest, and only found in Woking. This is the mosaic department. Under able, kindly tuition, the women do a good deal of remunerative work for contracts for mosaic in churches and public buildings. They have done a good deal of mosaic work for St. Paul's Cathedral, for the Leicester Municipal Buildings and for the South Kensington Museum. Some of them—not many, however—evince a considerable taste for form and colour, and an art education would not be thrown away upon them.

The first aspect of things is of a very favourable kind, and the general aspect may be taken as the true one. We must combine with our survey trustworthy information which may be attainable. Some years ago a couple of works were published by a writer who called herself a "Prison Matron," and is supposed to have received a considerable amount of literary assistance. Her books are entirely authentic, although a certain amount of change has taken place since they first appeared, and it is only fair to say, to some extent, happened through their appearance. Warders, matrons, and prisoners are able to give the most vivid details of prison life, although they are somewhat at a loss when they come to discuss the principles of criminal law. Her volumes display the inner life of female prisons, although in a way in which it is not revealed to prison visitants, though armed with every Government facility. We should also say that Mr. Horace Mayhew, the most diligent investigator of all forms of London life, has collected some information on the subject. The very first thing which happens to a female convict is that which grieves her most, the cutting of her hair. The convict girls have wept and raved when their hair has been shorn. After a time they fall pretty much into the prison routine, except some few fierce and forlorn natures, which are liable to "break out." One of the most extraordinary practices of female prisoners is conveyed by this expression. Nothing is known in the convict prisons of France and Germany of such breakings out as are by no means unusual in English prisons. On these occasions the prisoners will destroy everything within reach; some poor women will even go to the authorities and declare that they know that they are on the point of breaking out, and in such a case they will be promptly secured before any mischief is done. At the risk of being maimed, a prisoner will dash her hand through glass, or seek to destroy the iron bed and utensils. Sometimes the refractory prisoner will become little better than a dangerous wild beast: she will assault the matron, and bring her within fear of her life. In this rabid state they have been known to set fire to their cells, or to hang themselves. Many of these cases are little known, as they are dealt with summarily by the Directors. The painful suspicion arises whether a monotonous, prolonged imprisonment has not a tendency to drive women out of their senses. There is a frightful proportion of cases of insanity and imbecility among them.

For every kind of impudence the authorities are of course prepared. To quote one amusing instance, a convict said that the Doctor, the Chaplain, and the Directors were "sets of men hired to wait upon us—that's all they were," and added the general opinion that they were "a set of bad'uns." It is quite a common amusement to contrive to blow the matron's candle out as she promenades the corridors. These female convicts often resemble "the seven mighty daughters of the plough" in their muscular strength and endurance. Unfortunately, the prisoners can often make the matron's position a bed of thorns. One curious thing about the airing-ground is, that the women acquire a peculiar gait in walking,—a gait so general and peculiar, that a prison matron can often tell in the London streets a person who has been in a Government prison. In the airing-ground and the association yard the lady prisoners are speedily identified. These persons generally suffer deplorably, and are ill able to do the prison work. Their case is speedily diagnosed by the other prisoners. If they are young, it is assumed to be a case of child-murder, if older, it is murder or attempted murder, through jealousy; a middle-aged woman is put down as a fancy thief; one who is older and sterner looking, as a forger or receiver of stolen goods. It is surprising how often the surmise is correct. But the women are not content until they manage to know all about the case of the last arrival. They manage to tell each other the whole of their respective histories, and at times they combine the tales of the past with plans for the future. Unfortunately, in the association wards the intimacy often tends to the degradation of weaker natures, and the plotting and planning of future mischief. The female official who has published her experience fills a great many of her own pages with the stories of different criminals. Some of these belong to various *causes celebres*, and many would suit the school of the romance of crime. Articles travel about a prison in a most extraordinary way. They often pass from hand to hand. Wine will go from the infirmary to some far-off destination. Honour among thieves is an established institution, and female thieves are the worst of thieves. The poor creatures have often never had a chance; have been regularly trained in the "Guilt Gardens" of which "S. G. O." used to write. The prisoners somehow contrive to obtain some degree of variation from the stereotyped sameness of the prison. They can always, on stated occasions, see the Superintendent or the Director, frequently on very frivolous grounds, and generally for the sake of some little break in the ordinary course of things. In a similar way the doctor is liable to be interviewed. Even in prison there is space for female vanity; they are coquettish in their caps, and manage to get hairpins and combs. One great event in the lives of the prisoners is "letter day," when once in a month they are permitted to receive letters which have passed scrutiny. They are often sadly agitated and distressed before and after the "letter day." Many similar scenes occur on the same visiting days, scenes that are often of the most pathetic kind. Of course, very stringent rules are made respecting visits and letters, but larger powers of discretion might be left with the authorities.—(*The Graphic.*)

F. ARNOLD.

THE RUM RATION.—THE following letter appears in the *Pioneer*—"Sir,—Is it possible for any language to be too strong in condemnation of the practice of issuing this poisonous ration daily to the young and immature lads, of which the army is now composed? Visit the commissariat godown in an Indian cantonment, and what tales will the many thousands of gallons of rum stored there tell? What will result from the issue of all this spirit? Well, one result will be a large majority of the courts-martial which disfigure our military records; another result will be the formation of those habits of steady tippling so often found in the old soldier of the period; and a third will be the initiation of a craving for strong drink, originating in the systems of the indulgent, a train of subtle diseases which will land the unhappy soldier first in an hospital, finally in an untimely grave. Now why should these things be? What in the name of common sense is the reason which prevents the Government stretching forth its strong right arm, and removing for ever this fatal blot on our military system? No eloquence is needed to denounce it; the hard facts which have accumulated during past years speak trumpet-tongued against the continuance of a vicious habit which has not a trace of wisdom or sound sense to recommend it. The noble exertions of Miss Nightingale years ago removed half the stain; can no new reformer arise to whom the authorities will listen? Shame on the weakness which fears to grapple nobly with a danger which all recognise as such, and the arguments for which are all on one side. Let the Government pass but an order, and the evil is dead never again to arise. Soldiers themselves admit that the loss of the ration would cause them but small regret, and as an equivalent establish the system of the open canteen as in England; of course under careful restrictions, at which only beer can be obtained, and thus remove all temptation for spirit-drinking. Try this plan for a year, and at the end of the time call on commanding officers for their reports, letting the system stand or fall by them."

A STRANGE STORY.—It is currently reported that the drought in Honan drives numbers of starving people to send their young wives and daughters to the South for sale, whereby bachelors can purchase wives, or married men without offspring, concubines. Such a custom as this cannot long continue, but the crime lies with the seller, not the buyer. The following most remarkable case occurred, however, to Mr. Chia, of Nanking, on his projected marriage, the like of which has seldom been heard. Mr. Chia was of an old family, but engaged in trade. He had just been capped (over 20), but was not yet married, and hearing that several women had arrived for sale, he asked a friend to select one for him. The friend fell in with a woman over 30, who was willing to marry. Chia agreed, as the price was moderate, and the engagement was made. Chia had inherited some property, but the rebellion had spared him alone of all his family. His mansion had fortunately not been entirely destroyed, and on his matrimonial matters being settled, he put some apartments in a state of repair, and selected a fortunate day for consummating the ceremony. On the bride reaching the house, she began to weep uncontrollably. Mr. Chia tried to console her, but she wept more than ever; he said, "Though I have no abilities, yet I am in trade; though my house is poor, yet it is an ancestral inheritance; I have sufficient to clothe and feed us; you madam, come of your own free will, I did not compel you; why are you so moved?" The lady replied, "Not so I grieve. After being a wanderer over the face of the earth half my life, the swallow has returned to its old nest and is touched to the heart at what it sees and hears." The lady was Mr. Chia's own mother; when sixteen she had married his father and given birth to her child. At the time of the rebellion some soldiers had carried her off and she had been made to follow the rebels to Honan. Thus mother and son had been parted 20 years, and he no doubt had when in the cradle been abandoned. The lady was now really 36, and having followed a man southwards, she had been selected for marriage by her own son; thus on entering the house she had been unable to restrain her grief and horror. Mr. Chia was at first incredulous, but the lady said, "I buried with my own hands, behind the house, wine, ingots of silver and a quantity of *cash*; if perchance this has not been moved it will serve as proof of what I say." Mr. Chia agreed, and it turned out true. Mother and son then lived together, and with the newly found treasure-trove he married another person.

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